"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk to high northwesterly winds.

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TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No 2 red, 80¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The strained relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal continue to be the chief topic of discussion and interest in official and other influential circles in London. THE TIMES's special correspondent states that the Government wants the Transvaal, but that it is doubtful whether it will proceed to extremities at present. Troops are still being hurried forward to the Cape. The British press expresses dissatisfaction at the franchise reform scheme offered by the Volksraad. President Krüger's Government will prosecute rebel leaders in Johannesburg on the charge of high treason. It is reported that the Pope has appealed to President Krüger to avoid a rupture with Great Britain. London opinion is against the possibility of definite results following the Peace Conference. The Czar will not visit European Courts as reported. The press of the French capital is greatly tickled at the recent complaisance of the German Emperor, who may visit the Exposition of 1900. The International Congress of Women has failed in its efforts to attain the franchise. The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Currency urges that measures be taken to introduce a gold standard in India.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

Six persons were killed and one injured by a Big Four train at Columbus, Ohio.

Charles T. Yerkes will not leave Chicago, but will enter the suburban transportation business.

Heavy rains and violent storms at Manila are causing great discomfort to the American soldiers.

Helen Lersch, two years of age, of Trenton, N. J., died Saturday night as the result of a bite on the left leg by an insect, supposed to be a kissing bug.

The Shamrock was out for a trial spin yesterday. Some alterations may be made in her sails. She answered her helm beautifully. Sir Thomas Lipton was delighted.

The daring band of train robbers who dynamited a Union Pacific express train have outwitted their pursuers, and F. M. Hans, the well-known detective of the West, has given up the chase.

Page 2.

The damage to crops by the Texas flood is estimated at not less than $40,000,000.

The yacht Eaglewing capsized in the Lower Bay during a squall yesterday. All on board were saved.

While hunting for negro jail breakers, white citizens of Campbell County, Ga., killed an innocent negro who started to run at their approach.

Richard Lee, an alleged pickpocket, was arrested yesterday after a hard fight with Otto Weiss of 427 East Eighty-seventh Street, who accused Lee of stealing his watch. Later Weiss found the watch in his own pocket.

Page 3.

It was learned yesterday that claims aggregating $500,000 had already been filed against the city under the new law to reimburse the legal expenses of public officials who have been successful in defending suits to oust them from office because of their official acts, or in defending themselves against indictments growing out of official actions. A high legal authority declared it unconstitutional.

Page 4.

E. D. Moxhan died at his home in Vineland, N. J., yesterday.

Coney Island was in a waiting condition yesterday, so far as the excise law and the theatres were concerned.

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison will investigate the charge that prisoners have received smuggled food and even drink.

The Brooklyn police have not been able to find any trace of Lizzie Cassidy, the two-year-old Brooklyn child who has been missing from her home since Friday.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union, a copy of what was said to be an official letter that Commissioner of Correction Lantry had written to Corporation Counsel Whalen, was read. It said that in the opinion of the Commissioner the charges against the contractors of using old stone in the new city prison had been proved.

Page 5.

Many oarsmen were on the Harlem River yesterday, and preparations were made for the Long Island Regatta, to be held on the Flushing Bay course next Saturday.

Page 10.

The residents of Queens Borough fear that the tax rate in the borough may be as high as 4 per cent.

It is reported that the coat tailors, whose number is between 10,000 and 12,000, are preparing to go out on strike for an advance of wages and a reduction of hours of labor.

Meeting of the General Committee of the New York section of the Socialist-Labor Party on Saturday night developed into a free fight, in which eyes were blackened and noses were bled.

In his sermon last night in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. J. F. Carson declared it as his belief that there shall be recognition of friends in the life beyond.

The gunboat Annapolis, now being used as a practice ship by the senior class of Annapolis Naval Cadets, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia on a Summer cruise.

In a sermon in the Bayside, L. I., Methodist Church the pastor, the Rev. C. L. McNichol, protested against Sunday golf playing and said it was one of the cancers of society.

The Rev. Dr. Baldwin, in the Metropolitan Temple, yesterday, in speaking of the growth of the liquor traffic in the lower part of the city, said that it could not be properly fought if the churches were to keep going further up town.

Police Sergeant Ezra D. Strope of the Mulberry Street Station was the principal speaker at the open-air meeting in Abingdon Square last night, under the auspices of the Epworth League societies of the Jane and Perry Street churches.

While traveling in Holland, Henry Schaack, son of the President of the Holland Society of Chicago, was suddenly seized with hip disease. He is now a hopeless cripple, and arrived here yesterday from Holland, accompanied by his father.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor is in the city, and will consider the troubles of the surface railroad employes. The committee appointed by the Metropolitan Street Railway lines will call on President Vreeland to-day to present the grievances of the men.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 8.

ANN ARBOR MARRIAGE RULE.

Ministers Decide Not to Officiate for Divorced Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 9.—Two persons applied to the Methodist minister here last evening to be married. He looked at the license, and ascertained that the woman had been divorced, for which reason he refused to act. They then went to the Baptist minister, who also refused.

It was then ascertained that the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, and Trinity Lutheran clergymen held a private meeting a few days ago, at which they decided that only in cases where the unoffending party had obtained a divorce for Scriptural reasons would they perform the marriage ceremony. The Congregational and Presbyterian ministers said that in the most extreme cases for other causes they would officiate, but only after rigid and thorough investigation, and as for strangers who had been divorced, they would flatly refuse to marry them.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer." Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery, Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

ENGLAND UNSHAKEN BY KRUGER'S OFFER

British Government Sends More Troops to the Cape.

THE IMPERIALISTS' POLICY

Eager to Repossess the Transvaal, Lost Through Cowardice.

Cape Premier Satisfied by the Volksraad's Action, but Uitlander Sentiment Is Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—The question of the hour remains the strained relations between England and the Transvaal. In spite of the latter's concessions the English press comments are not favorable to President Krüger. To the unprejudiced mind the concessions should be considered as satisfactory, so, at least, says the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Premier of Cape Colony.

The trouble is that the English press does not understand the aims of the English Government. Residents in the Transvaal of nine years' duration are offered Burgher rights, and newcomers get full franchise rights after seven years, or five if they accept naturalization.

This must seem reasonable to Americans, but not so to John Bull. Why? He was the owner of the Transvaal, and lost it through cowardice and ignorance of its value. He discovered that later.

He stole Kimberley, and now is anxious to get the Transvaal. Why? From 1894 to 1898 the gross earnings of the Rand mines have been nearly fifty-three million pounds. The shareholders got fourteen millions, and the Transvaal Government sixteen millions; the workers got the remainder.

The Uitlanders now want representation according to population. The foreign males form 77 per cent. of the population. President Krüger offers increased representation, but not quite what the Uitlanders demand. President Krüger knows that equal representation means wiping out the Transvaal.

England wants the country. Jameson's idiotic raid delayed the consummation of this desire, and since then the Government has been pouring troops into South Africa. A large contingent of men and officers left on Saturday for the Cape. The officers said they were ordered to report to the Commander in Chief at the Cape. They knew nothing else.

England never had so many troops in South Africa. Still, I think the Government is afraid to proceed to extremities at present. It would not look well during The Hague conference.

POPE APPEALS TO KRUGER.

Asks Him to Avoid a Rupture with Great Britain—Kruger Says the Crisis Is Past.

LONDON, July 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope has been in correspondence with President Krüger, appealing to him to avoid a rupture with Great Britain; and yesterday he received a dispatch from the Transvaal's Chief Magistrate declaring that a settlement was still distant, but that the crisis was past."

According to the Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Uitlanders regard the Transvaal Government's proposals as "absurdly insufficient."

TRANSVAAL'S REFORM SCHEME.

Cape Premier Regards President Kruger's Offer as Satisfactory—Sir John G. Sprigg Protests.

CAPE TOWN, July 9.—W. P. Schreiner, Prime Minister of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, says the Cape Government regards the Transvaal's reform proposals as adequate and calculated to insure a peaceful settlement.

The Colonial Premier, however, represents the Afrikander element.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg, ex-Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, who is an ardent imperialist, considers them totally inadequate to meet the just claims of the Uitlanders, and altogether less than Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, demanded of President Krüger at the Bloemfontein conference.

LONDON, July 10.—All the special dispatches to the morning papers from Cape Town and Johannesburg concur as to the complexity and obscurity of the Boer proposals, and declare that the Uitlanders are profoundly disappointed.

In Johannesburg it is believed that President Krüger is only dallying to gain time until the wet season makes campaigning difficult for the Britishers.

The Hon. W. P. Schrenner, the Cape Premier, has addressed a letter to an Afrikander paper published in Cape Town declaring that there is no ground whatever for the active interference of the Imperial Government in the Transvaal, as the Boer proposals are satisfactory. This has aroused great indignation in the Cape Colony, where it is regarded as mischievous, ill-timed, and calculated to encourage Mr. Krüger and to embarrass Sir Alfred Milner.

TO PROSECUTE REBELS.

High Treason the Charge Against Leaders at Johannesburg.

PRETORIA, July 9.—The Transvaal Government has decided to prosecute on the charge of high treason the three principal defendants whose complicity in the recent attempt to promote a rebellious rising at Johannesburg has been for several weeks under judicial investigation.

PLANS OF CHARLES T. YERKES.

Street Railway Man to Enter Chicago Suburban Transportation Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Charles T. Yerkes, in an interview, declares that he is not going to desert Chicago, but expects to enter the suburban transportation business. He says:

"My plan is to give my active attention to the Chicago Consolidated Companies and the Lake Street Road, and to the finishing of the Northwestern 'L.' I expect to spend about as much of my time in Chicago as formerly, but will certainly be relieved of many of the annoyances that were connected with the North and West Chicago Companies. It was my intention to do what I have done three or four years ago, but I considered it my duty first to get the companies in such a position that my successor, whoever he might be, would have nothing to do but to go on with the work laid out.

"It was only with that object in view that I desired to have the franchises of the companies extended by the city, and I wished to have that done without taking any measures in the courts. I was not able to finish that work and I leave it for others to do in my way or by resort to the courts. It has been my great forte to take hold of street railway properties which were either run down or in their infancy and build them up. Fortunately, I have been successful in all these efforts.

"I wish to deny all the rumors that have been spread about my future intentions, except that I am going to manage these new companies. I give this out because a great many of my friends are anxious to know what I am going to do."

POLISH AMERICANS PROTEST.

Meet in Chicago and Oppose an Anglo-American Alliance.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Polish residents of Chicago, at a meeting here to-night, denounced an Anglo-American alliance. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, Polish-American citizens, can see no reason for an alliance between this Government, for whose establishment Kosciusko fought and Pulaski died, and that of England or any other monarchical power; that neither the traditions, the instincts, nor the necessities of the American Nation call for such an alliance, and that we, as Polish-American citizens, protest against it and pledge ourselves to vote and work against any political candidate or any party who may advocate it."

CZAR AND PEACE CONGRESS.

London Opinion Against Definite Results—His Imperial Majesty Will Not Visit European Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—The Hague conference is regarded here as rather amusing; nothing definite can possibly result from it. The report of the Czar's visit to the principal European Courts during the adjournment of the conference is balderdash.

The Czar is known to be a well-meaning but very ordinary young man, whose fads are occasionally considered a good-humored way of ruling.

The authorities of Russia, you will notice, show no indications of disarmament, notwithstanding the conference.

BIG FOUR TRAIN KILLS SIX.

Father, Mother, and Five Children Struck at Columbus, Ohio, and Only One Child Survives.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 9.—All but one of the seven members of the family of William Reinhard of this city were killed and the remaining one was badly injured by a Big Four passenger train this afternoon. The dead are William Reinhard, aged forty-one years; Rachael Reinhard, aged forty; William Reinhard, aged twelve; Arthur Reinhard, aged nine; Karl Reinhard, aged seven, and Edward Reinhard, aged five. Clarence Reinhard, aged fourteen, had his collar bone broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and their five children were out for an afternoon drive in a surrey. They approached the railroad crossing from the east, and were on the tracks when the west-bound passenger train, due here at 3:15 P. M. came along. The vehicle was knocked into splinters and Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and Arthur and Karl were killed outright. Edward and William were so badly injured that they died after being removed to a hospital. Clarence sustained a fractured collar bone and other lesser injuries, but it is believed he will recover. The horse which was attached to the surrey was killed.

The crossing has long been regarded as a dangerous one, the view of approaching trains being obscured by a high fence around the fair grounds. The train was running at high speed when the accident occurred.

AN ACCIDENT AT CLEVELAND.

Platform Falls at Cornerstone Laying of a Synagogue.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—During the laying of the cornerstone of a Jewish synagogue at the corner of Woodland Avenue and Jackson Street this afternoon a platform on which about thirty persons were standing fell, precipitating most of the people into a pit below, a distance of several feet. Fortunately nobody was killed. Rabbi S. Dreschler, Rabbi Arronhahn, and Judge J. C. Bloch and son were quite seriously hurt, and a boy named Samuel Cohn had one leg broken.

The accident caused intense excitement, for at first it was believed several persons had been killed.

FATALLY SHOT WHILE FISHING.

Indiana Man Will Die of Wounds Mysteriously Inflicted.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD, Ind., July 9.—John Geigerich was fatally shot while out on a fishing tour along White River this afternoon. While he still lives he cannot survive. Just how the shooting occurred has not been clearly explained. He was seen going to the river in company with Mrs. Mollie Huff some time during the afternoon, riding in a covered vehicle. The woman has been arrested, but Geigerich exonerated her from the charge. The man was involved in a shooting scrape at Mitchell several years ago. His father was frozen to death near the very spot where the shooting occurred today.

Geigerich was kind and harmless while sober, but whenever he became intoxicated no one could manage him. The shooting is now being investigated. Meanwhile the woman is still under arrest.

LAKE ERIE VESSELS ASHORE.

Two Schooners and One Steamer Driven Aground by Gales.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Three vessels went ashore last night during the gale on Lake Erie. They were the schooners George H. Warmington and Sophia Minch and the steamer Sequin. The Warmington and Minch were in tow of the steamer John N. Glidden. They left Ashtabula early in the evening on their way up the lake. Several miles west of Ashtabula the Glidden cut loose from the two schooners, and they were permitted to drift ashore. It was after midnight before the life-saving crew got to the wrecks. The crew of the Minch, consisting of six men and one woman, was taken off. The crew of the Warmington remained on board during the night.

The Sequin tried to brave the storm, but her wheel broke, and she drifted on the beach in the trough of the sea, her crew remaining on board. The three boats are hard aground, but it is believed the Sequin and Warmington can be saved without trouble, and possibly the Minch. The sea moderated to-day.

BIG GAS DEAL IN CHICAGO.

Ogden Company to Greatly Enlarge Its Capital and Plant.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Record to-morrow will say: "At to-day's meeting the stockholders of the Ogden Gas Company of Chicago will vote on a proposition to authorize an issue of $10,000,000 of bonds. Incidentally they will vote on what seems to be preparatory to one of the fiercest gas wars ever known. At the present time but $2,000,000 of the new issue will be sold, and about the beginning of next May $5,000,000 more will be marketed, while $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury for future contingencies. The Ogden Gas Company has detailed plans for the expenditure of $7,000,000. The extension of business and the enlargement of the present capacity now under way will require $2,000,000. With that enlarged plant as a centre, the company will be ready to spend the other $5,000,000.

"The campaign contemplated by the Ogden Company will put it in a way of securing the best of the People's Gas Company's territory, and it will be a war between them, with gas at $1 and at 90 cents. Furthermore, it is said the Ogden plan contemplates a cut in price to 75 cents per 1,000 feet."

ROCKEFELLER TAX LITIGATION.

North Tarrytown Village Trustees Promise to Reduce Assessments.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 9.—The proceedings instituted by John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller to review the assessment for 1899 recently made by the Trustees of the village of North Tarrytown upon portions of the Rockefeller estates lying within the boundaries of the village, came before Justice Barnard yesterday at the Special Term of the Supreme Court on the return of writs of certiorari. H. T. Dykman, representing the relators, was unopposed. He said that he had received a telephone message to the effect that the village Trustees would reduce the assessment to the valutions of the year before.

The village forms part of the town of Mount Pleasant, and in 1898, after proceedings had been instituted against the Trustees, they agreed to reduce their assessments to the valuations fixed by the Court in the cases against the Town Assessors. This year the Trustees went back to the old valuations, which necessitated new proceedings. On account of the default of the Trustees it is expected that Justice Barnard will grant an order that the assessments be made as corrected in 1898.

BOY LUCKY; MAN UNFORTUNATE.

Fall of 8 Feet Kills, and One of 75 Feet Causes Slight Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, July 9.—A man fell eight feet here to-day and was killed, while a boy fell at almost the same instant seventy-five feet and escaped with slight injuries.

The man, Vincenzo Iemma, an Italian, while working on the roof of a house, fell, fracturing his skull. The boy, Ernest Bahr, stepped into a chute on the fifth floor of the American Cereal Company's mills, and dropped to the basement. His only injuries were lacerations of the flesh by nails in the sides of the chute.

DEATH FOLLOWS INSECT BITE.

Two-Year-Old Child Dies, and Kissing Bug Is Held Responsible.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—Helen Lersch, two years of age, daughter of Frank Lersch of this city, was bitten on the left leg a week ago by an insect supposed to have been a kissing bug. She died last evening after suffering much pain.

The swelling resulting from the bite extended to all parts of her body, and even to the head. Her arms, head, and face were swollen to almost twice the natural size. On Friday the child began to vomit and this continued until death.

Everything possible was done to relieve her, but nothing seemed to be of avail. Even opiates when administered had but brief effect.

HARVESTED WHEAT ON SUNDAY.

Churches Closed in Kansas, and Ministers Helped the Reapers.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Jan., July 9.—Throughout Central Kansas to-day harvesting machines have been running cutting wheat, which is overripe. Heavy rains during the past week made Sunday work necessary.

Churches were closed and in Dickinson County several local ministers not only indorsed Sunday harvesting, but went into the fields and helped.

LORDS DEFEAT THE WOMEN.

International Congress's Fight for the Franchise Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—Notwithstanding the International Congress of Women the claims of the latter to the franchise are knocked in the head. The Lords did it.

Mr. Balfour, although posing as the champion of women, was afraid to take up the gauntlet and the women will be compelled to fight again for the right to discharge civic duties.

ATTEMPT ON MILAN'S LIFE.

Would-Be Assassin of the ex-King Has Confessed.

BELGRADE, July 9.—King Alexander has received from Queen Victoria, Emperor Francis Joseph, and other European sovereigns telegrams of congratulation upon the escape from assassination last Thursday of his father, ex-King Milan.

Several priests have been arrested on charges of complicity in the attempt.

Gjura Knezevics, the would-be assassin, has confessed that he was instigated by the Radicals.

Gen. Sava Gruics, Servian Minister to Russia, has been recalled from St. Petersburg and dismissed from the army as a result of the finding of compromising documents.

CAPT. LANDON'S PROMISE.

Tells Englishmen Americans Will Help Them When Needed.

LONDON, July 9.—At the conclusion of the centenary review and inspection of Metropolitan Volunteers on the Horse Guards' Parade yesterday afternoon, Capt. De Witt C. Falls and Capt. Francis G. Landon of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who witnessed the review on the invitation of Col. Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, were banqueted at headquarters by this regiment, the band at intervals playing the American National airs.

In response to a toast to the United States, Landon declared that wherever and whenever England needed America's sons, the latter would stand side by side with Britons and march shoulder to shoulder.

He concluded his remarks, which were loudly cheered, by toasting the Queen.

NO FOOD FOR DYING WOMAN.

Mrs. Dwyer's Plight Learned When Son Started to Pawn Last Treasure.

In the bare, cheerless rooms on the top floor of a tenement at 233 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, which she called home, Mrs. Mary Dwyer, on her deathbed, and with her four children crying for food, found her worldly possessions of value limited to one thing—a gilt-framed picture of Christ. Deserted by her husband, she had disposed of one thing after another to buy food for her children and medicine for herself. On Saturday the picture of the Saviour was all that was left, excepting the bed she lay upon.

The appeals of the little ones for food decided her. She called Michael, her eight-year-old son, and started him off to a nearby pawnshop with the picture. On the stairs the boy met Mrs. Mary Miller, who lives on the floor below.

"What are you going to do with that picture, my little man?" asked Mrs. Miller.

Little Michael told her. Mrs. Miller was surprised. She had not known of her neighbor's plight—Mrs. Dwyer had been too proud to tell of it. Then Mrs. Miller took Michael back to the boy's mother. She rehung the picture on the wall, got the children food and Mrs. Dwyer medicine.

She could not do much; she was poor herself. Finally she had Mrs. Dwyer removed to St. Peter's Hospital and the children taken in charge by the Children's Society. Mrs. Dwyer died in the hospital yesterday morning. She had not tasted food for several days, it is claimed, and this hastened her end. She had been ill for several weeks. Her husband left her about two weeks ago.

Robert Wade, the woman's brother, who lives at Fort Hamilton, learned with surprise of his sister's death and of the condition she had been reduced to. He called at the shelter of the Children's Society yesterday and made arrangements for the care of the children.

New Fast Train to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day at 4:00 P. M. Fine Service; no excess fare.—Adv.

HEAVY RAINS AT MANILA

Floods Cause Great Discomfort to the American Soldiers.

13TH INFANTRY'S SAD PLIGHT

Men Sleep in Damp Bunks and Cooks Stand Knee Deep in Water—Discharged Men Delayed.

MANILA, July 10.—It has been raining almost constantly for two days, and the country along the American south and bay lines is literally flooded. The soldiers are suffering great discomfort.

The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment at Pasay is in the worst position, being practically surrounded by water. The bridges that were used for getting supplies have been washed away, and some of the companies are now separated by streams six feet deep. In many cases the men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which are elevated on cracker boxes. The company cooks, when preparing the meals, stand knee deep in water. Some of the roads leading to Pasay are simply impassable, and the rice fields on all sides are one great lake. A high wind blew over several tents of the Second Reserve Hospital.

On account of the prevailing violent storms, Manila Bay is impossible of navigation by either launches or cascoes, and no vessels are leaving the harbor. The United States transport Centennial is ready to sail for San Francisco with discharged soldiers, but the latter have to sit around the water front all day, drenched to the skin, waiting for a launch to take them to the steamer.

The River Pasig and all the other streams are swollen, and the city streets at all low points are covered with water.

FILIPINOS WANTED TO GIVE UP.

A General in Cavite Was at the Point of Surrendering, but Feared Aguinaldo.

MANILA, July 6, via Hongkong, July 10.—Friendly Filipinos in Manila have been the medium of communications between the American authorities and the military leaders of the insurrection in Cavite Province, which for some time promised to result in bringing over a prominent General and several hundred of his followers, with their arms. If the negotiations had succeeded the outcome would have had a great moral effect, other conversions doubtless following. Were the General's name given it might lead in his case to a fate similar to that which has befallen other Filipinos suspected of friendliness toward the Americans.

He had foreseen the failure of the insurrection and had advised Aguinaldo to make terms; but it is understood that he has sent word to the Americans that, having sworn to support the insurrection, he must remain loyal to the end.

Similar negotiations are said, on good authority, to have been conducted with a member of the Cabinet of the so-called Filipino Government, who himself took the initiative. Some form of money consideration figured in the discussions with his friends.

AGUINALDO'S PICTURE CHEERED.

Chicago Audience Shows Sympathy with the Filipino Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Boston is not the only city in the country where people sympathize outwardly with the Filipinos. Chicago entered the list to-night. An audience which filled All Souls' (independent) Church cheered the picture of Aguinaldo and remained in silence when the features of Dewey were shown. The occasion was a lecture given by Sergt. Andrae and Private Reeves, who served for a time with the Signal Service at Manila, the verbal descriptions being illustrated by stereopticon views. But once was Dewey's name cheered, and that was when one of the lecturers said: "I firmly believe that Admiral Dewey left Manila in disgust at the Government's course in trying to subjugate the Filipinos."

Then the hero of Manila received quite as many cheers as had Aguinaldo. All Souls' is one of the most aristocratic churches in Chicago. Its pastor is the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. During Mr. Jones's Summer vacations lectures are given in the church on Sunday nights.

Stenographers for the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department has secured the second of the ten stenographers needed for the courts in the Philippines. The qualifications demanded, that the applicant shall be able to take Spanish from dictation and turn it into English, and vice versa, have proved too hard for most of those who are willing to accept the $2,000 per annum offered as compensation. The second man secured, who has passed a satisfactory examination to test his skill, came from Mexico, but is an American. For many reasons the War Department is unwilling to employ Spaniards in these positions, as there is some prejudice against intrusting the work to those who might be in a degree controlled by Spanish customs and sympathies.

Officers for the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department officials are busily engaged in preparing the list of appointments of officers not already announced for the ten new regiments of infantry to be organized for service in the Philippines. Approximately there are nearly five hundred of these in all, including those of the line and staff. The Colonels for nine of the regiments have been appointed, but the selection of the tenth, it is said, has not been definitely determined. All the officers for the regiments are expected to be appointed early this week.

THE COLORADO GOLD STRIKE.

Fifty Ounces to the Ton and Great Profits Are Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 9.—Couriers arriving from Red Mountain district, twenty-five miles from Leadville, confirm the morning reports of a big gold strike just made in the Chisholm property, at Bromley. The property is situated on Star Mountain, and is known as the "Little Alec" group.

Assays brought to Leadville to-night show fifty ounces gold and fifty-six ounces silver to the ton. The strike was made after going in 160 feet on the vein, 10 feet of which shows a tellurium mineral. The ore is similar to that found in the mines of Cripple Creek, and it is claimed that $75,000 per ton in outcropping values are to be seen.

AN AERONAUT'S PERILOUS RIDE.

Mme. Carmon Was Carried Up by a Burning Balloon.

Special to The New York Times.

STREATOR, Ill., July 9.—Mme. Carmon, an aeronaut, had a narrow escape from death in a burning balloon yesterday. The Fourth of July celebration had been postponed on account of rain and the balloon ascension was the chief feature. There was some delay in inflating the balloon and gasoline was thrown on to hasten the inflation. The flame ignited the balloon and some of the excited spectators shouted to let it go.

The men holding the guy ropes let go and Mme. Carmon, who was only partially prepared, was carried up with it. She became tangled in the ropes and was carried up head downward, not knowing what moment the rope would let go or be burned off.

Thousand of people witnessed her perilous ascent, powerless to aid her. The fire burned a hole through the balloon and allowed the gas to escape, which caused a speedy descent. It dropped on a housetop a few hundred yards away and the woman escaped with a few bruises.

FRENCH MINISTRY'S RIGOR.

Still a Chance for a Napoleon in France—German Emperor May Visit the Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—The new French Ministry is full of rigor. Zurlinden disgraced, Picquart released, De Beaurepaire a laughing stock, and Dreyfus safe to get a fair trial, form a picture absolutely staggering to those who have been studying French history during the last five years. Still never was there a better chance for a Napoleon.

There is a possibility that the German Emperor will visit the Paris Exhibition. He is playing his cards consummately. The French press is greatly tickled, but dislikes to acknowledge it. Still, anything may happen in a year in European politics.

SIGNOR RESSMAN'S PAPERS.

Ex-Italian Ambassador to France Reported to Have Lost Documents Connected with Dreyfus.

PARIS, July 9.—Scandalous reports are in circulation in connection with the death here yesterday of Signor C. Ressman, formerly Italian Ambassador to France. It is alleged that, while he was lying at the point of death, three persons, including an official of the Italian Embassy, rifled his rooms and took away a quantity of papers.

The Anti-Semite journals connect the story with the Dreyfus affair. It appears that about a fortnight ago Signor Ressman had an immense quantity of documents destroyed, declaring that if they were left they might "harm various people."

It is also suggested that the search may have been instigated by Signor Crispi, the ex-Italian Prime Minister, who practically dismissed Signor Ressman from the Italian Embassy in Paris in 1895 because the diplomatist had failed to make the French press favorable to the Crispi Government.

DREYFUS'S PERSECUTOR OUT.

Removal of the Governor of the Ile du Diable.

PARIS, July 9.—M. Deniel, Governor of the Iles du Salut and Administrator of the Penal Settlement on the Ile du Diable, where Capt. Dreyfus was imprisoned, has been removed, and will be succeeded by M. La Soucan.

M. Deniel was responsible for much of the punishment meted out to the prisoner in the hope of compelling him to declare himself guilty.

Prince Henri d'Orleans's Manifesto.

PARIS, July 9.—Prince Henri d'Orleans writes as follows to the Matin:

"I will bow before the decision of the Rennes court-martial as I did before that of the court-martial of 1894.

"France, relieved of this abscess, will be able to resume her glorious rôle."

CHASE AFTER TRAIN ROBBERS.

The Daring Band Who Dynamited the Union Pacific Express Train Make Good Their Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 9.—F. M. Hans, the well-known Western detective, has returned to Omaha after a long chase after the six men who held up and dynamited the Union Pacific express train in Wyoming June 2. Hans fears the men have escaped for all time, at least as far as present efforts to capture them are concerned.

Hans's opinion is of especial value, because in the past twenty-five years he has captured some of the most desperate road agents in the West, and has gone into the "Hole-in-the-Wall," the retreat of these same robbers, and caught or killed his man. He is both a railroad detective agent and special agent of the United States Government. Hans started after the robbers when they killed Sheriff Hazen, his bosom friend, in the beginning of their flight.

Speaking of the extraordinary chase Hans said: "These men have made the most remarkable flight in the criminal history of the West. They have traveled over 1,500 miles since committing the crime, and have been chased by 300 or 400 men constantly, yet they escaped. Time and again they have been surrounded by ten times their number, yet by the display of their desperate nerve and knowledge of woodcraft have managed each time to get away. They first fled to the "Hole-in-the-Wall," I found, but being so hard pressed, and having such a large reward on their heads—$18,000—they did not dare stop among their old outlaw companions for fear of being betrayed. They kept on into the Big Horn Basin, then turned back and retraced their steps through the Powder River country into the Jackson's Hole country, the wildest and most desolate stretch of mountainous country in the West. Here the Indian police under Baldwin got after them and chased them south toward the Utah mountains, and it was here that they were completely lost track of.

"In the past I have hunted outlaws practically alone, as I prefer that sort of thing, but this time I found that method of little value, since the whole country was aroused and everybody was on the outlook for the men. I know George Curry very well. It is foolishness to talk of that bandit being taken alive. He and his companions will never surrender. They may be killed some day, but they have no horse, loads of smokeless ammunition, and in their retreat could stand off an army. I never heard of fugitives making such a fight and flight. None but these very fellows could have done it.

"Of course they had everything fixed to rush back to the "Hole-in-the-Wall," the moment the train was robbed, and they expected the chase after them to stop there, as it has in the past. They were not prepared to have the National Guard of the State called out for them. That accounts for the swift time they made.

"I found it very difficult to get information about the men. The honest farmers and ranchers of that section are afraid to inform on them for fear of being killed. These fellows are the remnants of the most daring outlaw band in existence. I have been a scout, plainsman, and detective in that part of the West for twenty-five years, and I know all of them.

"I knew Curry, their leader, when he was an honest rancher. It was but ten years ago that he turned highwayman, and since then he has been in a number of desperate games. It was he and his gang that held up the Spearfish (S. D.) Bank when several of them were killed. I believe this will nearly wind them up, for they have got to put in an appearance at some town in the West some day, and when they do they will be shot down."

THREE INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

A Thunderbolt Enters Hotel Pocahontas at Fern Lake.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 9.—During a thunderstorm this afternoon three persons were more or less seriously injured by a bolt of lightning at the Hotel Pocahontas, at Fern Lake, in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Hathaway, wife of the hotel proprietor, and her nine-year-old daughter were standing near the door while the storm was passing.

A thunderbolt entered the hotel by the telephone and passed out through the door, rendering Mrs. Hathaway unconscious and hurling the child from the veranda to the yard, about ten feet below. Mrs. John D. Fillmore of New York, who was sitting near the child at the time, was so blinded by the bolt that she did not regain her eyesight until two hours afterward. Several houses in this section were struck by lightning and destroyed.

CUP CHALLENGER'S SPEED

Shamrock Stretches Her Sails in a Trial Spin.

DELIGHTS SIR THOMAS LIPTON

The Beautiful Yacht Answers Her Helm Satisfactorily—Enthusiastic English Experts Predict Victory.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 9.—Yachting circles in the Solent were never more excited than now over the prospects in the forthcoming race for the America's Cup between Shamrock and Columbia. Yesterday yachtsmen could be seen in all directions, and in Southampton, Hythe, Calshot, and Cowes the keenest look-out was kept for the challenger, which it was known would stretch her sails.

Every movement was veiled with the profoundest secrecy, and owing to the rumors in circulation that her sails were unsatisfactory the interest was intensified. Newspaper men and photographers gathered in large numbers, and would have given anything to know the programme, but nothing was given out.

Sir Thomas Lipton, delighted with his new treasure, and the brothers Jameson were on board the Iverna, Mr. John Jameson's cutter, and Mr. Will Fife, the designer of Shamrock, was much in evidence.

In Southampton Water Shamrock presented a magnificent sight. The slight breeze was just enough to fill her sails, but she glided speedily and as gracefully as a swan.

It should be understood that yesterday's trip was in no sense a test of speed, although Iverna and Satanita accompanied her. It was solely for the purpose of sail-stretching. Very soon it became apparent that there was not a shadow of foundation for the unfavorable reports. No doubt a few minor alterations will be found necessary; but the sails were pronounced generally excellent.

The helm trials were even more satisfactory, if possible, as she answered all demands beautifully and without the least trouble.

After passing Calshot Castle she was directed toward Cowes, where she was eagerly scanned by crowds of experts, already arrived for the season. A distinguished expert and yachting authority said to the correspondent of The Associated Press that Shamrock was "the finest yacht ever seen in the Solent."

Starting again, she went along like a shot out of a gun, heaving for the West Channel and Yarmouth. Then she returned toward Southampton. As she beat up Southampton Water, with gaff topsail, mainsail and foresail, she developed wonderful speed, although not after anything definite regarding pace, finally anchoring off Hythe, where she remains until to-morrow, when she will take another spin, accompanied by the Iverna.

A member of the crew said to the correspondent of The Associated Press:

"Shamrock will do what she is built for, and will beat the Yankee. She sailed admirably, without a hitch, and answered her helm to perfection, which is one of the greatest considerations. We are going to win, but it is impossible yet to judge of the yacht's full capabilities."

Sir Thomas Lipton expressed himself as "satisfied with the spin."

Interest is now centred in the spins with the Britannia, which will be ready on Wednesday for at least four encounters. In yachting circles the opinion is general that Shamrock must beat the Britannia at least half an hour, considering the speed Columbia developed in the races with the Defender.

LONDON, July 10.—The Times,

posed to run every half hour. About every hour and a half is apparently more nearly exact. Other conveyances could not be found, and the only sure way of seeing the yachts was by walking to the park.

On arriving there visitors discovered that—probably out of disgust at the poor trade—boatmen required about six times the ordinary fare to take passengers the short distance out at which the yachts were at anchor. Those who did pay the sums demanded were of course not allowed to board either the Columbia or Defender. The rowboats and naphtha launches were not even allowed to approach very close, the sailors of the Columbia being particularly careful to steer off would-be close examiners. The steering off was actual as well as verbal. If any small craft got too near a phenomenally long pole was brought to play, and used with scant ceremony.

However, visitors to Echo Bay were rewarded for the trouble and expense which they underwent. The two craft may look grander and more impressive when racing with all canvas spread, but, with nothing but their hulls and spars with furled sails visible, as was the case yesterday, and with the splendid stretch of water and the picturesque woodland for background, it is doubtful if they could ever be seen to much better advantage. The beauty of their lines was not lost in the immensity of canvas, and to those who approached as near to them as allowed it seemed that the grace of line and form was as natural as the perfection of a lily or a lotus flower.

YACHT EAGLEWING CAPSIZED.

Turned Over in a Squall in the Lower Bay After a Week's Outing—All on Board Saved.

The yacht Eaglewing, belonging to William Sherman of this city, who is Commodore of the New Jersey Yacht Club of Hoboken, was upset in the Lower Bay yesterday. The eight persons on board were rescued by a passing sloop.

The Eaglewing, in company with the Yachts Spray and Charm, left the clubhouse, at the foot of Tenth Street, Hoboken, a week ago yesterday for a week's outing on the Shrewsbury. There were eight persons on each of the yachts. The trip was without incident until the return trip began yesterday morning. The vessels left Oceanic at 9:10 yesterday morning in company. For some reason the Eaglewing fell behind, and the other boats were well in advance when it was seen that the Eaglewing had run into a squall and was in trouble. She was thrown over by the wind, her boom caught in the water, and her sail filled so that before anything could be done she went over.

The Spray and Charm put about, but the eight persons thrown into the water from the Eaglewing were picked up and were safe before the yachts could reach the scene. After ascertaining that all were well the Spray and the Charm continued on to Hoboken.

Only one member of the party from the Eaglewing had returned to Hoboken last night. He was John Finn. He said that none of the party received the slightest injury, and that the wetting did not do them any harm. The yacht was in command of Capt. James Darcy. Among those on board were Hugh Drew, Daniel O'Brien, Charles Taylor and Frederick Linder. Who the others were could not be learned.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DICKINS.

Tributes of Respect to Her Memory Marked the Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The funeral of Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, wife of Capt. Francis W. Dickins of the navy, who lost her life by an explosion of gasoline at her home Friday, took place from the residence this afternoon, the services being conducted according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The casket was covered with floral offerings sent by numerous friends and organizations, including the officers and clerks of the Bureau of Navigation, the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which body Mrs. Dickins had been an active member; the District Volunteer Reception and Relief Committee, National Woman's Association of the White Cross, and Señor Quesada, the Cuban Commissioner.

The honorary pallbearers were Rear Admiral Crowninshield and Capt. O'Neil, Prof. Thomas M. Chatard, Major Richard Sylvester, Dr. W. S. Dixon, Addison B. Atkins, Frederick W. Bratt, and F. V. Robinson. Secretary and Mrs. Long were present, and the Daughters of the American Revolution and Woman's Association of the White Cross attended in a body. A detachment of seamen gunners from the Navy Yard acted as body-bearers, and interment was made at Arlington, to which place the funeral cortège was escorted by a company of District volunteers who served in the Spanish war.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET ARRESTED

Watch Which He Is Accused of Stealing Found in Owner's Pocket.

Richard Lee, thirty-two years old, of 47 Bowery, was arrested by the Mercer Street Station police last night on the charge of pocket picking. Otto Weiss of 427 East Eighty-seventh Street made the charge. Mr. Weiss was on an Eighth Street horse car, and when crossing Broadway he felt a tug at his watch and saw it disappear. He seized the man Lee, and the two fought until both fell off the platform into the street. A policeman then arrested Lee.

During the fight it is alleged that somebody, presumably a confederate of Lee, placed the watch back in Weiss's pocket. At any rate, he found it there after the fight. When searched at the station a bundle of skeleton keys and some pawn tickets were found on the prisoner.

CHICAGO DIRECTORY FIGURES.

Estimated the City Has a Population of 2,020,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Chicago Directory for 1899 is about to be issued, and between its covers will be found the names and addresses of 569,000 residents of the city. On the ratio which since 1890 has been the basis for the directory publishers' calculations of population, the city is said to have 2,020,000 inhabitants. The work of compiling and printing the huge volume is only now in a sufficiently advanced stage to make publication possible, and this figure, which sets the number of Chicago residents beyond the 2,000,000 mark, was reached yesterday for the first time.

No city Directory was ever issued in Europe or America, of which there is any record, containing so many names, London, Paris, and New York not excepted. This volume, which is to appear in the present week, will contain 30,000 names more than are in the Directory for 1898.

Unidentified Boy Killed by Train.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—A boy whose identity has not been established was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad this evening. He was about sixteen years of age and was well dressed. He jumped upon a train at Wright Street to steal a ride, and at Emmet Street jumped off, leaping toward the west-bound track, and landing in front of an incoming express. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Crossed in Love She Cut Her Throat.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—Jennie McCarthy, a domestic in the house of R. S. Gutherson, at 477 Ellison Street, was found in the cellar of the house to-day with her head almost severed from her body. Beside her lay a butcher's knife, with which she had cut her throat. She had been despondent for some time, owing, it is supposed, to disappointment in love. She was eighteen years of age.

Refused to Pay His Railroad Fare.

SARATOGA, July 9.—John Reid, a weaver, of Fall River, Mass., who was a passenger on the midnight Montreal Express train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, refused to pay his fare, and with a revolver held the conductor and crew at bay. When the train reached Ballston Spa, Reid was arrested after a struggle, disarmed, and placed in the Saratoga County Jail.

Wilkesbarre Broker Kills Himself.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 9.—S. W. Paine, a commission broker with an office in this city, committed suicide by shooting in his room at a hotel at Harvey's Lake early this morning. He was about forty-one years of age and came here from New York about six years ago. He had no relatives here. His mother resides at Pittsford, Mich.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

TEXAS FLOOD LOSS HEAVY

Damage to Crops Estimated at Not Less Than $40,000,000.

RELIEF PLANS PROGRESSING

Districts Organized Adjacent to the Inundated Region for the Distribution of Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 9.—Gov. Sayers spent the day at his office receiving reports from the numerous committees in charge of the work of rescuing and distributing food supplies to the flood refugees. The Governor received many contributions from Texas towns and from Eastern and Northern cities. Blair & Co. of New York sent a draft for $500.

The situation is much more serious than was supposed a day or two ago. It is now realized that it will be a heavy task to take care of the homeless and needy people until shelter and work can be provided. A plan of action by which it is hoped an abundance of the necessary supplies can be obtained was perfected by the Governor to-day. It consists of the formation of districts, each of which is composed of counties that were unaffected by the flood and are contiguous to the inundated region. The County Judges in these districts were asked to call on the people of their respective counties for aid and to forward all contributions of food and clothing to specified distributing points.

The sea of water in Fort Bend, Waller, Brazoria, and Austin Counties did not recede to-day to any appreciable extent. A telegram was received here this evening from Sandy Point, Brazoria County, saying that the water continued to rise there all last night and this morning. Thousands of additional acres of cotton, sugar cane, and corn have been inundated, and the property loss greatly increased within the last two days, according to reliable information received from every county in the flooded district. The first estimates of the aggregate loss to the cotton yield will be exceeded several times over.

A careful calculation made to-day by Judge N. A. Cravens, private secretary to Gov. Sayers, from the reports on file in his office, shows that the overflowed district extends from McLennan County to the Gulf in Brazoria County, a distance of about 325 miles. The average width of the inundated portion of the valley is about ten miles. In some places the water covered the rich agricultural land to a width of fifteen miles, while at other points the width was not more than four miles.

Taking these conservative figures as a basis, it is calculated that the area inundated is nearly 21,000,000 acres. Estimating the cotton yield at only one bale per acre and the value of each bale at $20, and acalculating that only one-twentieth of the inundated district was planted in cotton, the loss from that source alone will be $20,000,000. The damage to other crops will amount to an equal sum, making a total estimated loss in crops alone of $40,000,000. It is asserted by those who have been throughout the inundated region that the above estimate is not any too high.

H. B. Eaton of Harleson County was here to-day to buy provisions for the negroes on his inundated plantation. He says that all the planters of his section who are so fortunate as to have a bank account are showing a generous disposition toward the destitute men, women, and children who were in their employ when the flood came. In explanation of the presence of so many waterbound negroes in the bottoms, Mr. Eaton said:

"The highest flood in the Brazos River previous to this record breaker occurred over thirty years ago. The valley of the stream was at that time comparatively sparsely settled, and the loss of life and destruction of property were not so very great. All along the course of the river might be seen markings to indicate the height reached by the flood at that time. The negroes kept outside the bounds of these high water marks for many years, but finally began to grow careless, and built their homes nearer and nearer the river.

"When the present great rampage began hundreds of negro families moved their live stock and household effects above the old high water marks. They thought they were safe there. But the waters continued to come upward rapidly, and before the negroes were aware of their danger the flood had risen many feet above the high water mark of the last great flood and cut them off from every avenue of escape. They then climbed trees, where they endured from two to three days of untold suffering before rescuers came."

Ninety-five per cent. of the flood sufferers are negroes, many thousands of whom are destitute of clothing and shelter. There are many well-to-do negroes in Texas, but they have not responded to the call for aid for the unfortunate members of their race. The only contribution received from negroes by Gov. Sayers is $10, which was raised by a local lodge.

Drowned in the Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—In a thunderstorm early this morning a small sailboat, in which were John and Arthur Volle and Otto Von Ohlen, all of this city, was capsized in the Delaware River, and Von Ohlen was drowned after the Volle brothers had made a brave struggle to save him. The Captain of a river steamer, which came along shortly after the accident, rescued the brothers, who were clinging to the upturned boat. Von Ohlen's body was not recovered. Von Ohlen was twenty-four years of age, and came here three months ago from New York. His father is said to be a wealthy manufacturer of Columbus, Ohio.

Vermont Boy Killed by Lightning.

VERGENES, Vt., July 9.—During the electric storm which passed over the Lake Champlain district at noon William Seiple, fourteen years old, of this city, was struck by lightning and killed at the farmhouse of George Porter in West Ferrisburg. Joe La Flamme, who was hitching a horse when the bolt came, was injured, but will recover. The horse was killed

FOR A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

Plan to Start a City on Lake Erie in the Vicinity of Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 9.—Plans have been formulated for a large co-operative colony to be situated on Lake Erie near here, and 8,000 acres of land are to be purchased and devoted both to farming and manufacturing interests. The promoter of the scheme is Joseph A. Johnson of the State of Washington, and he has interested a number of local men who have ample means.

Mr. Johnson announced to-day that it was the intention to build a city which will engage in various lines of business, the profits of which are to be divided equally among the members of the colony. Mr. Johnson said that $6,000 had been pledged to the enterprise, and the remainder of $10,000 would be raised to make the colony independent from the start.

PROPRIETOR LYKENS ARRESTED.

Charged with Excise Violation at Madison Square Roof Garden.

Detective Tompkins of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night arrested Proprietor William L. Lykens of the Madison Square Roof Garden on the charge of selling beer where a performance was in progress. The same detective arrested Mr. Lykens's partner, Harry S. McGarvey, the Sunday before on the same charge. It developed in the Jefferson Market Court the next morning that the place was operated under a hotel law, and that the hotel was located in one of the towers. Mr. McGarvey was accordingly acquitted.

Neither Detective Tompkins nor his superiors would give any explanation of Mr. Lykens's arrest. Bond was almost immediately given, and Mr. Lykens was released.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The large steam bakery of Henry Wauklin, located at Roxborough, a suburb of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $75,000, which is covered by insurance.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—A fire in the stable attached to the hay and grain establishment of W. S. Fifield & Co. this afternoon destroyed property valued at $20,000. Six horses were burned, and a two-story-and-a-half building, a line of low sheds used for storage purposes, and a combination stable and dwelling house at the rear were practically consumed. The loss is well covered by insurance.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

Parliamentary Committee Says Its Establishment Is of Paramount Importance to the Country's Interests.

LONDON, July 9.—The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Currency, just issued in the form of a Blue Book, approves the decision of the Government not to revert to a silver standard. It argues that it would be impossible to maintain the status quo permanently, and, therefore, recommends that measures be taken to introduce a gold standard, with the British sovereign as legal tender, and advises that the Indian mints be allowed to coin gold without restriction on the same terms as the Australian mints.

Finally, by a majority of votes, the committee recommends fixing the rupee rate at 16 pence.

The report says in conclusion:

"The effective establishment of a gold standard is of paramount importance to the material interests of India, not only to promote existing trade, but to encourage the influx of capital."

Salvage from the Siddartha.

LONDON, July 9.—The cargo of the derelict bark Siddartha, which was towed into Bantry Bay on Thursday by two warships of the British Navy, which had been sent out to destroy her as a menace to shipping, is expected to realize £2,000.

Honors Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, July 9.—Sir Edmund John Monson, British Ambassador to France, last evening entertained at dinner the members of the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal.

FIGHT OVER SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Tailor Arrested on Complaint of His Customer, a Church Sexton.

William H. Bunn of 630 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, sexton of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, ordered a suit of clothes a few days ago from Andrew Robinson, a tailor of 27 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The clothes were delivered last Friday, and, according to Mr. Bunn, did not fit him at all.

On Saturday Robinson called for payment, and was told by Bunn that the suit needed alteration—and a great deal of it. Robinson said he could not see it, and a battle of words ensued. Mr. Bunn declares that ultimately Robinson tried to strike him, and that in warding off the blow he scratched the tailor's face. Thereupon Robinson, so it is alleged, caught two fingers of Bunn's left hand in his mouth. Bunn tried to release his fingers with the other hand, only to have that also caught in the tailor's jaws.

At this juncture Patrolman O'Rourke of the Classon Avenue Station House appeared on the scene, and arrested Robinson on Bunn's complaint. Yesterday Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, remanded the tailor for examination.

INNOCENT GEORGIA NEGRO SHOT.

Started to Run from White Men in Pursuit of Jail Breakers.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—While hunting for some negroes who broke jail at Fairburn yesterday, citizens of Campbell County today shot and killed Abner Calhoun, an innocent negro. The killing occurred in Campbell County, a short distance from Palmetto and Newnan, which was the scene of serious racial disturbances six months ago.

The negro Calhoun, on seeing white men with guns approaching him, started to run. He was called upon to halt, and not heeding was shot down. Another negro, J. W. Tatum, one of the escaped convicts, was slightly wounded before being captured. Tatum and John Dimmerson, two of the party who escaped from the Fairburn jail, were brought here for safe keeping. Clem Watts, another one of the party, gave himself up, while Isham Brown is still at large and is being hunted for to-night by bloodhounds.

Out of the party of ten which broke jail, the four negroes named were concerned in the burning of Palmetto last Winter, and Isham Brown is their leader. They were the four out of the nine who escaped the fury of a mob the night five were killed in the warehouse in Palmetto. The others who escaped from jail were charged with various misdemeanors.

CAUGHT HIM ON A CHIMNEY.

Sneese Betrayed a Fugitive for Whom a Policeman Was Searching.

The wife of J. M. Samon, a longshoreman, of 25 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, applied on Saturday for a warrant for her husband's arrest on a charge of assault. Policeman Fagan was detailed to serve the warrant, and found Samon at home. The latter appeared contrite, and agreed to "come quietly." On reaching the street he apparently changed his intention, for he ran away from Fagan and disappeared in a seven-story tenement in Jeroloman Street. Fagan followed him to the roof, but on looking round could find no trace of Samon.

After a search of some minutes the policeman heard a sneeze, which seemed to come from the air above him, and on looking up discerned Samon at the top of a chimney. The officer did not hesitate, but climbed up after his prisoner de jure, and the latter was soon a de facto prisoner again. Yesterday he was sentenced to 29 days' imprisonment for the assault on his wife and the trouble he caused the policeman.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

She Was Trying to Rescue Her Son from a Blazing Bed.

ROCHESTER, July 9.—A fire occurred last night about 9 o'clock at the residence of Park Policeman William S. Goddard, in which Mrs. Goddard received terrible burns from the effects of which she died at 11:30 o'clock this morning at the Hahnemann Hospital, suffering almost twenty-four hours in the most frightful way, her body having been burned almost to a crisp.

Mrs. Goddard put her little son Harry to bed at 8 o'clock and then joined her daughter in the rooms below. Shortly afterward the little chap began to play with some matches, with the result that the bed was set on fire. The child screamed and Mrs. Goddard rushed to the room and undertook to extinguish the flames. Her dress became ignited and before assistance could arrive her clothing was almost completely burned from her body. The damage to the house by fire and water was but $400. The daughter had her arms severely burned. The boy escaped unharmed.

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Miss Clendenin Much Better—Chance for Mr. Lackey.

Health Officer Doty yesterday issued a statement regarding the condition of the yellow fever patients at Swinburne Island Hospital. Miss Helen Clendenin, he said, was much improved in condition, and unless some unexpected symptom should manifest itself will recover within a short time.

The other patient, Oscar Lackey, who has been inoculated with yellow fever serum, Dr. Doty said, was doing as well as could be expected. His temperature was slightly lower yesterday, but his stomach continues weak and will retain but little nourishment. The physicians say, however, that this symptom was to be expected, and that the patient has excellent chances of recovery.

BLUE LAWS IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 9.—For the second time in the administration of Chief of Police Dreman the old blue laws relating to Sunday business were partially enforced to-day. The sale of cigars, tobacco, and confectionery was prohibited. All druggists, newsdealers, and restaurants lived up to the law in a general way and refused to sell except to well-known customers.

The enforcement of the law grew out of the recent determination by the police to stop the Jews doing business on the Sabbath. The Jews held a meeting, and demanded that the Gentiles be compelled to close, with to-day's results.

Watchman Died Alone in Building.

David Conway, a watchman, for several weeks employed at 371 West Street, was seen to enter that building about 10 o'clock Saturday night. He was not seen after that, and several of his friends became worried. Last night they notified Policeman Rafferty, who has a post along the street. The policeman went to the warehouse, crept in through a rear window, made his way to the office at the front, and there found the watchman. He was dead. A physician said death had doubtless been due to heart disease. Conway is thought to have lived in Brooklyn. The body was taken to the Morgue.

FUTURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Sentiment in Favor of Annexation to This Country Increasing.

COLONISTS BADLY TREATED

Great Britain Sacrifices Their Interests to Advance Its Own Purposes—This Year a Critical One.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., July 8—Following close upon the movement in Jamaica for annexation to the United States, a similar agitation has lately been taking shape in Newfoundland, the oldest colony of the British Crown. This feeling has been greatly accentuated by the neglect with which the colony has been treated over its two great grievances—the French shore question and the Atlantic fisheries question. The claim of the colonists is that they have been systematically sacrificed by the mother country in order to advance its own interests, and that the undoubted rights of the fisher folk are being trampled under foot for the preservation of an ignoble peace.

It is now almost 200 years since the French first obtained a footing on this coast, and they have been steadily encroaching upon the settlers, until now these poor wretches literally live under martial law. An illustration of this is afforded by the following notice, which was posted at all the principal places in Bay St. George on the treaty shore at the opening of the fishing season last month:

REGULATIONS FOR THE BAITING SEASON AT ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

1. The inhabitants of St. George's Bay are hereby forbidden to fish for herring between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. A gun will be fired from H. M. S. Alert to mark the commencement and conclusion of the prohibited hours, and on any case of robbery from the nets being reported a guard will be rowed at night by the warship's boats.
2. Cod traps are not to be set.
3. English seines are to be used.
4. No fishing to take place on Sundays.
5. No bait to be sold to vessels other than French for less than $1 per barrel.
6. No bait to be sold outside the limits of the harbor, taking a line from the lighthouse.

The inhabitants are strictly to observe these regulations and to refrain from interfering with or molesting the French in any way in their treaty right of fishing. HENRY SAVILE,
Commander H. M. S. Alert,
St. George's Bay.

In view of this autocratic proclamation it is not surprising that the masses of the people of this colony are incensed against England, and that the vigorous action of the United States in regard to Cuba is contrasted with British supineness toward French aggression in this quarter of the globe. The feeling is freely expressed that if this colony were annexed to the United States an end would speedily be made of this anomalous condition of affairs, wherein the rightful owners of the soil are left at the mercy of the wandering Frenchman who may locate in their vicinity for the fishing season.

Originally having the right to catch and dry codfish on the west and northeast coasts, the French have now enlarged their demands until they claim the right to take herring, lobsters, and salmon, and to block the development of the agricultural, mineral, and timber resources of the region. By a steadily growing process they have contrived to have set apart for them the half mile of strand round the 800 miles of coast, which comprise the treaty shore, and on this reserved strand it is not allowable for a colonist to build a house, a store, or a wharf. If he erects a structure on land a British warship's crew is sent to remove it. If he build a wharf, the bluejackets tear it down. If he starts a lobster factory it is destroyed and the goods are confiscated. If he puts out a net or seine to catch herring it is cut to pieces by boats' crews from the warships and allowed to drift away seaward. If he fishes for cod his schooner is towed off the fishing grounds by the cruisers' launches and the fish are emptied from his traps back into the ocean. If he is a farmer he may not clear land adjoining the strand or convey his crops or implements over it to his own property. If he is a lumberer he dare not cut a sawmill on any river in respect to which the French can set up a claim that his operations pollute the littoral, for they will have his mill pulled down about his ears. If he is a miner he cannot attempt any work upon his claims, for the indispensable condition to successful mining is the possession of an outlet to the water, and the French persistently refuse to permit the building of any tramways across the strand or the erection of any wharves along the foreshore.

Under these conditions, then, the colonists chafe and fret, and all attempts for redress otherwise being unavailing, they are now turning their minds toward that of union with the great American Republic.

It may be taken as certain that Great Britain will speedily and strenuously exert herself to prevent the spread of the annexation movement in this colony, and Canada will be unsparing in her efforts in the same direction. Apart from the imperial aspect of the question and announcement to jealous Continental powers of the disintegrating influences at work within the empire, as revealed by Newfoundland and Jamaica proclaiming their disloyalty, the situation is a serious one to Canada. Newfoundland has always been looked upon as the capstone to be fitted to the edifice of the Canadian confederation, and the politicians at Ottawa cherish the dream of admitting her and thereby "rounding off the Dominion." But with an annexation sentiment ripening among the colonists the island becomes a menace rather than otherwise, for it can do Canada great harm without suffering from any in return. It is the gateway of the St. Lawrence, the water guard of the Dominion, and if it passed to another power the very existence of Canada would tremble in the balance.

The situation in the Western Hemisphere is serious for England. With Jamaica almost in open revolt and Newfoundland little less disaffected, the Dominion of Canada is threatened both from the south and the north, and, what is more, the pre-eminence of England as a western power is put to the question.

The present year is a critical one so far as this colony is concerned. On Britain's treatment of the island in the matter of French shore and the Atlantic fisheries will depend the question whether she can keep her justly indignant subjects in Newfoundland under control. If the French are suppressed and the colony permitted to make a reciprocity arrangement with the United States, the situation may yet be saved; but if the deaf ear and closed eye are still turned to the colony's claim for equitable treatment in these respects, very disastrous consequences to the British Empire are almost certain to ensue.

KILLED BY FALL FROM CAR.

Unidentified Woman Receives a Fracture of the Skull and Dies Later in Roosevelt Hospital.

A woman, who has not yet been identified, fell from an electric car at Broadway and Seventy-first Street last night and was fatally injured. The car had just stopped or was just about to stop—the stories say—when the woman undertook to get off. In some way she slipped, and, falling, struck on her head, fracturing her skull. She died at 10:40 o'clock in Roosevelt Hospital, to where she was removed.

The woman, who was well dressed, was about fifty-five years old, of medium height and weight, and had dark gray hair. She wore a black silk skirt, a dark silk waist, with light lace trimming, black lace cape, a small bonnet, with black feathers, and carried a gold headed umbrella. Both upper and lower teeth were artificial.

The bicycle policeman who sent the call for the ambulance declares it did not come for thirty minutes.

The head of the umbrella contains the monogram "M. O. B." Two plain gold rings were found on the woman. The rings and other effects are in the possession of the police.

An investigation of the circumstances leading up to the accident is now being made. The best authenticated story has it that the woman attempted to get off the car before the motorman could bring it to a complete stop. It is said she stepped off with her face to the rear, and was thrown heavily against the granite pavement. Besides the fracture of the skull she sustained other injuries.

Up to an early hour this morning the body had not been identified.

Just a few minutes before this accident an unknown German woman fell from the same car at Sixty-eighth Street. She was painfully injured, but insisted on walking to her home. She would not give her name. No arrest was made.

HAD COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Three Bad Half Dollars Found in the Possession of One of Two Men Arrested on the Bowery.

Two men whom the police believe to be the leaders of a gang of counterfeiters which has been flooding the city lately with bad half dollars were arrested on the Bowery last night by the police of the Fifth Street Station. The prisoners are Benjamin Newell, twenty years old, who says he lives at 102 Nun's Veil Street, Boston, and Henry Keller, twenty-two years old, who gave his address as 72 West Ninety-seventh Street, this city.

Complaints have been coming into the Fifth Street Station since last November from discharged soldiers and sailors who said they had received counterfeit silver dollars in concert halls and resorts along the Bowery. Capt. Diamond detailed Policeman John Hackett on the case two weeks ago. Several nights ago Hackett noticed two men acting suspiciously on the Bowery, between Fifth and Houston Streets, where many of the well-known resorts are situated. The policemen kept a sharp lookout for the men, and last night they reappeared. He saw one of them hand something bright to his companion, and heard the fellow say:

"This is the Volks' Garden. You go in and I'll wait here."

Hackett did not wait for the man to go in, but made a dash at and seized him. The fellow threw away the article which he held in his hand, but it was recovered. It proved to be a bad fifty-cent piece. Hackett then turned his attention to the other man, who had started to run away. After a short chase he was caught by Policeman Cary and Detectives Larkin and McCarthy. The men were handcuffed and taken to the station house. There two more of the counterfeit pieces were found in Newell's pockets.

Newell claims to have served during the Spanish-American war on the fleet in Cuban waters. He said he was honorably discharged from the navy. The police believe him to be a deserter. His description is said to tally with that given by several waiters in Bowery resorts, who said that they had been offered counterfeit coins by a deserter from the navy, who offered them for sale for 20 cents apiece.

The coins found on the men arrested last night are said by the police to be of first-class make. The men will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court this morning.

ALASKA BOUNDARY INQUIRY.

Senators Fairbanks and Foster Back from a Visit to the Disputed Territory in the North.

TACOMA, Washington, July 9.—The party which recently went North to investigate the Alaska boundary question, including Senator Fairbanks of Indiana and Senator Addison G. Foster of this State, returned here to-day. Interviews with members of the party indicate that the watershed on White Pass, back of Skaguay and Dyea, will be accepted as the international boundary line at that point. The White and Chilkoot Passes constitute the storm centre of the Alaska boundary. At those points the Canadians hope for concessions that will enable them to obtain a port of entry into the Klondike gold fields. All other parts of the country thereabouts where concessions are looked for are of little importance compared with the Linn Canal, which is the key to the situation.

Senator Fairbanks, when interviewed, said that he must sit with the joint commission in August, and that it would be improper for him to state what lines of argument he intended to pursue. Senator Foster said:

"Personally, I am opposed to yielding an inch of United States territory. A careful investigation, however, demonstrates that there may be different constructions placed upon the treaties involved as regards channels, the situation of lesser islands and the like. But, in the main, the United States are plainly given a strip of territory north of Portland Canal, or thereabouts, ten marine leagues inland, except where a well-defined mountain range places the boundary nearer the coast. This strip runs to Mount St. Elias.

"Many contend at the passes that the watershed back of Skaguay and Dyea is the dividing line. On the one side are the headwaters of the Yukon, and on the other the streams flowing into Linn Canal are formed. Between these two districts there is a chain of mountains. In the opinion of some, bringing the boundary line some eighteen miles nearer the coast. This seems to be a fair expression of the American view of the boundary question. By this construction of the treaty it is held England will receive the benefit of every point that can be fairly and honestly granted.

"On the other hand, however, the Canadians and many of the English hold that the boundary should be drawn thirty miles, or ten marine leagues, inland from the headlands. By such a construction, of course, Linn Canal would be an inlet into Canadian territory, and three marine leagues inland from the headlands at the entrance would be many miles south of Skaguay and Dyea, and hence Canada and England would have the coveted port of entry without a question of doubt. As I look upon it, personally, Linn Canal is a part of the ocean. It would be unfair to draw a line thirty miles inland from the entrance to bodies of water of that nature and call it the boundary under the treaty."

INDIANA LABOR TROUBLES.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 9.—For the first time since 1892 the Indiana gas belt industrial beehive is practically tied up by labor troubles. The strikers have reached the mob stage at one or two points. To add to the adverse conditions, the tin-plate workers' and manufacturers' wage committees have failed to reach an understanding and every plant closed indefinitely Friday night. The window glass plants are all down for the Summer because of a similar inability to agree.

The closing of the tin-plate plants has thrown 35,000 men out of employment until such a time as the wage settlements for the ensuing year are made, and at least 25,000 window glass workers are also loafing and will continue to remain idle until October, or possibly November, there being little hope of a speedy settlement of demands for from 15 to 20 per cent. advance in wages. In addition most of the iron and steel mills are also closing because of labor complications of various natures, and other plants are also closing for the Summer.

Unknown Woman a Suicide.

An unknown woman was found by a policeman last evening unconscious and dying in an open lot on East Third Street, near Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. Beside her was a bottle that had contained acid. She was conveyed to a nearby drug store, but expired in a few minutes. She was apparently about sixty years old, and was poorly dressed and hatless. The body was taken to the Parkville Police Station.

Body Found in the North River.

David Fanning, who lives at 534 West Twenty-seventh Street, while walking close to the North River at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street last evening, saw the body of a man floating in the water. He called a policeman and the body was pulled ashore. the clothing, when searched, was found to contain a letter addressed "Joseph W. Carey, care of City Hospital, Blackwell's Island," and there was another address on the envelope, directing the letter to be forwarded to 232 West Thirty-second Street. The body was taken to the Morgue. It was apparently that of a working man about thirty-five years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

7:55 A. M.—228 Rivington Street; David Liettner; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—33½ Stanton Street; Samuel Wagner; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—249 Bleecker Street; De Long & Co.; damage, $300.

8 P. M.—136 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN
CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Disaster Averted on the Gravity Railroad Near Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 9.—H. W. Sellers, aged thirty-five years, was arrested this afternoon and now occupies a cell at the police station in this city, charged with attempting to wreck a train on the Mount Penn Gravity Railroad.

While Irwin Beadencup and Charles Shearer were walking over the hills this afternoon they observed a man on his hands and knees on the gravity railroad at a point near Edelman's Dam. As the men approached the kneeling man arose and ran away. Investigation showed that a number of spikes and stones had been placed on the rails, with the evident intention of wrecking the next train. Summoning others to their aid the men gave chase to the fleeing man and overtook him. He resisted arrest and fought desperately, but was finally overcome and taken to the office of Ashton Parker, Superintendent of the railroad, and thence to the police station. He denies all knowledge of the attempt at train wrecking.

The cars on the gravity railroad were all filled this afternoon, and had the attempt at wrecking proved successful the disaster would have been a serious one. Threats of lynching were heard when the accused man was brought to the railroad station. Sellers is believed to be insane.

A GREAT INDIAN POW-WOW.

Omaha and Winnebago Tribesmen Preparing for a Celebration.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A dispatch from Decatur, Neb., says:

"The greatest Indian pow-wow in recent years began at the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservation to-day. It is held at Yellow Smoke's lodge, five miles north of Decatur. A great many Indians have already pitched their tents, and great preparations are being made for a two weeks' celebration.

"The Indians of the reservations of Northern Nebraska have been arranging for this great event for months. The chieftains gave it out to the whites that the celebration this year would eclipse anything attempted by the Omaha and Winnebago tribes during the last quarter of a century.

"The traditional rites and ceremonies of these ancient tribesmen will be performed. If not prohibited by the authorities, the savage war dance will be indulged in as a grand finale. The chieftains say the event will draw together no fewer than 5,000 Indians."

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. W. Wrenn, General Traffic Manager Plant System of Railways, Savannah; P. Ezguerra, Mexico, and J. M. Maris, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—E. D. Blackstock, London, and Gov. William J. Stone, Missouri.

WALDORF—Herbert Allen, Sydney, N. S. W.; Juan Hamedo, Mexico; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, and Capt. R. M. Schofield, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ascher, J., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hoffman House.
Barnhardt, Wyand & Co., Hagerstown, Md.; A. W. Barnhardt, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Bass Dry Goods Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, dress goods, silks, millinery, and ribbons; W. F. Denny, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Baird, D. & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; A. M. Baird, millinery; C. H. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway, Hotel Marlborough.
Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Fitherch, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; L. H. Morgan, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bryce Bros. & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, carpets; Hoffman House.
Cook, Smith & Fildher, Jackson, Miss.; E. L. Smith, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Crocker, ... & Bros., San Francisco, Cal.; A. H. Crocker, notions and furnishing goods; 560 Broadway; Belvidere House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Curtis, ginghams; 115 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. B. McFarlin, crockery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Ellis, A. C., Pittsburg, Penn., notions, laces, silks, and ribbons; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Eisinger, Kramer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, dress goods, woolens, and furnishing goods; Belvidere House.
Fleischer, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Fleischer, notions, hosiery, and white goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. P. Webster, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Goldstein, M., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, notions, hosiery and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; S. Goldenberg, dry goods; 372 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray

MAY ASK CITY'S MILLIONS

Claims of Acquitted Officials Under the New Law Already Amount to $500,000.

SURPRISED AT GOV. ROOSEVELT

Mr. Whalen Cannot Understand Why He Signed Senator Ahearn's Bill—High Legal Authority Declares Act Unconstitutional.

Attention having been called by the newspapers to the significance of the bill signed by Gov. Roosevelt on May 25 last to reimburse the legal expenses of public officials who have been successful in defending suits to oust them from office because of their official acts, or in defending themselves against indictments growing out of official actions, astonishment and indignation are expressed on every hand that such a measure could have become a law. It was learned yesterday that a score of claims have already been filed with Controller Coler, which in the aggregate amount to about $500,000, and there is nothing to prevent the taxpayers of this city from being mulcted in millions in this way.

These claims are not restricted by any statute of limitation. Any living person who at any time of his life was an officer or official of any city or county of this State and escaped conviction of a charge of malfeasance in connection with his official duties can bring a claim to recover the expense he was put to in defending himself. All he has to do is to apply to a Supreme Court Justice for the appointment of a referee to report upon his claim. If the court confirms the report, the claim will be audited by the referee, and the Controller will have to pay it at once, even if he has to issue revenue bonds for the purpose.

THE TEXT OF THE ACT.

The full text of the act is as follows:

Section 1.—Any official or officer of any city or county in this State who shall have been successful in any trial or proceeding commenced within the city or county for which such official or officer was appointed or elected, to remove him from office, or in which it is sought to convict him of any crime in the performance of or in connection with his official duties may, within three months after the passage of this act, apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State assigned to or holding a special term for hearing enumerated or non-enumerated motions in the judicial district in which such trial or proceeding was commenced, for the appointment of a referee to hear, examine into, and report upon the claim of the officer or official against the city or county in which the trial or proceeding against such officer or official was commenced, arising out of reasonable counsel fees and expenses paid or incurred by such officer or official.

The Justice of the Supreme Court to whom such application shall be made shall appoint a referee, who shall hear and examine into such claim and report his determination to the Justice of the judicial district, who shall hold a Special Term aforesaid. If the court shall confirm the report of the referee the claim shall be audited by the said referee upon receipt of a certified copy of the order of confirmation.

Section 2.—The State Controller is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, within two months after the passage of this act, to inquire and examine into and to audit and determine, claims made against the State of New York by any State officer or official who shall have been successful in any trial or proceeding commenced in this State to remove him from office, or in which it is sought to convict him of any crime in the performance of, or in connection with, his official duty. The claims of the respective claimants under this section must be filed with the State Controller within three months after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3.—The claims of the respective claimants under Section 1 of this act must be filed with the referee appointed pursuant to this act within one month after the appointment of such referee. All claims made under this act shall be in writing, duly verified as pleadings are verified in courts of record of this State, and shall contain a bill of items setting forth the counsel fees and necessary expenses of such claimant which have been paid, or necessarily incurred by reason of any proceeding or trial to remove him from office, or to convict him of a crime in the performance of or in connection with his official duty, and in which he shall have been the successful party.

Sec. 4.—The several boards of the several counties of this State having respective charge in making up the annual expenditures of the several cities or counties for which they have been selected, are hereby respectively authorized and directed to cause to be included in the taxes to be levied for the year following the audit made under Section 1 of this act upon the estates subject to taxation in the respective cities or counties in which such claims are audited an amount sufficient to pay revenue bonds directed by the officer of such city or county empowered to issue such revenue bonds in anticipation of the collection of such taxes with interest due or to be become due thereon, for the purpose of the payment of the respective claims allowed and audited by the several and respective referees who shall have audited the respective claims.

Sec. 5.—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6.—This act shall take effect immediately.

SURPRISE AT GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

The bill was introduced by Senator John F. Ahearn, and was passed in the Senate with the aid of five Republicans. It is less the fact that it should have passed the Legislature than that Gov. Roosevelt should have signed it that causes general astonishment.

"I cannot imagine how the Governor could have appended his signature to such a measure," said Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday. "Although it purports to be general in its application, it is clearly intended for this city. It is essentially a city measure, yet it was not submitted for the Mayor's approval, and under its provisions the city has no right to be heard in respect to these claims."

It was suggested yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt may have been misled by the word "certain" in the title of the measure, which reads: "An act to provide for the defrayal of expenses of legal proceedings paid or incurred by certain officers and officials of this State and of the cities and counties thereof." This suggestion, however, nowhere found support. It was scouted as improbable, not to say impossible, that the Governor could have affixed his signature to it without knowing all about the bill when efforts have been making for three or four years to get some such measure through the Legislature. It was pointed out that the Governor has legal advisers who examine bills presented to him for signature, and that its scope and significance could not have escaped these lawyers when they must be apparent to any man of ordinary business acumen.

The Controller's office will contest the claim strenuously, and the question as to the constitutionality of the act is therefore certain to be raised. It is already being discussed with interest in legal circles. A high legal authority yesterday pointed out how pernicious are the provisions of the law, which he characterized as "monstrous."

SAYS IT'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"Inasmuch as the claim is eventually to be paid out of taxes to be levied for that purpose," said he, "it would seem that the spirit of the act is to appropriate the private proerty of the taxpayers, not for a public purpose, but for a private purpose, the indemnification of officials having incurred expense in their defense. That is one serious objection. Another is that it would appear to be the taking of property without due process of law. The whole proceeding is ex parte on the part of the claimant, there being absolutely no provision in the act for a notice thereof to anybody. Who is going to dispute the claim before the referee?

"In this respect it may be said to offend against both the State and Federal Constitutions, which provide that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. An official claimant is in the position of a private individual who has had to defend himself. It is unfortunate for him that he has been subjected to expense in his defense, but ordinarily there is no redress as against the State or county or city.

"How extensive these claims may be it is difficult to tell. The bill contains no provision fixing a period within which the claims of which payment is intended must have accrued, so apparently any person who belongs to the class for whom indemnity was intended, whether his claim accrued only recently or forty or fifty years ago, may take advantage of that act.

"Those who were acquitted in connection with the Tweed ring prosecution, for instance, might bring claims. Then the Excise Commissioners who were tried at the General Sessions on a charge of malfeasance in office twelve or thirteen years ago—among whom, by the bye, was Joseph Koch, who drew up this Ahearn bill and is acting counsel for some of those who have already presented claims—can put forward a claim on his own account. Why should he not?"

JUSTICES WILL NOT TALK.

Justice David Leventritt and other Supreme Court Justices were asked to express their opinion about the law, but begged to be excused, for the reason that they may have to pass upon claims brought under it, and it would therefore be improper for them to discuss it.

There is more than one way in which the question of the law's constitutionality could be determined:

First the Justice to whom the application for a referee is presented could refuse to make the order appointing such referee. Mandamus proceedings would have to be instituted against him, although if the legality of the claim were challenged in this way attempts to force his hand probably would not be made until the application had been made in turn to the other Supreme Court Judges and denied. In the mandamus proceedings, which would be brought before the Appellate Division, the question of the unconstitutionality of the law would arise because if the law were unconstitutional the Justice's refusal to direct the reference would be upheld.

Then, again, after the reference has been had, and the report of the referee confirmed and the claim audited, the Controller or the County or Town Treasurer, as the case might be, could refuse to pay, and the question would be determined in the proceedings brought to coerce payment. Possibly, also, a suit would lie by a taxpayer to enjoin the Controller or County or Town Treasurer from paying.

The most direct way of testing the question, however, would be the first-mentioned, as this would avert the delay of appeals. A mandamus proceeding against the Controller would have to be instituted in the Supreme Court at Special Term, and from a determination at Special Term the first appeal lies to the Appellate Division, and a second appeal from there to the Court of Appeals; while mandamus proceedings against a Justice of the Supreme Court would have to be heard by the Appellate Division, and from their determination the appeal lies to the Court of Appeals.

SENATOR AHEARN TALKS.

Senator Ahearn, who introduced the bill in the Senate, said he had no cause to regret his connection with it. He thought it a just law, and believed that the city's interests would be protected under it.

"I introduced the bill," said he frankly, "in order to help a man whom I wanted to serve. That man is Capt. Thomas Killilea of the Old Slip Police Station, who was an old friend of my father and myself. I do not remember the exact circumstances of the charge against him at present, but I became convinced that he was innocent, and thought he ought to be reimbursed for the expense to which he was put in defending himself.

"He was in charge of the police arrangements at some outing or picnic, and a saloon keeper gave him $100 to feed his men. The money was used for that purpose and he was accused of bribery for taking it. It cost him a great deal to defend himself, in the line of counsel fees, and he was eventually proved innocent. I introduced in 1897 and 1898 special legislation to cover his case. There were other similar cases before the Legislature, and it was said that some general act ought to be made to cover all such cases. I failed to get my special legislation through, and it was as a result of the suggestion that a general act was needed that I introduced the bill.

"I do not know who drew this bill. It was simply an exact copy of a bill introduced in 1898 by Senator Parsons of Rochester, and when he introduced it, if my recollection serves me right, it passed the Senate and was killed in the Assembly. I wanted to serve Capt. Killilea in getting it through, and also Police Capt. Stephenson, who in the course of the Lexow investigation was accused of having allowed his wife to accept a basket of peaches from somebody. It cost him almost every dollar he had in the world to fight the case, and it finally resulted in his reinstatement.

NO INTENTION TO DECEIVE.

"I wish to say emphatically that there was nothing underhanded in the way I presented the bill, and that there was no intention on my part to deceive the public as to its nature or effects. In order to make it perfectly plain, I stated to my colleagues on the floor of the Senate that this bill was intended to reimburse the Police Captains who had been wrongfully accused in the Lexow investigation, and found innocent for the expense to which they had been put in defending themselves.

"The next day the newspapers, some of them, contained articles headed 'Ahearn Helps the Lexow Captains,' or the like, and that was about all that was said about it. I wanted to give the press and the public a chance to go for that bill, and that's why I introduced it, with the explanation as to its intent. If it was such a bad bill, why didn't they attack it then? It was introduced on Feb. 17, 1899, and referred to the Financial Committee. Then we thought it ought to go to the Judicial Committee to get some lawyers to pass on it, and it was sent to that committee.

"Later I called the bill up in the Senate, and at first I lacked one vote of getting it through. Shortly afterward that vote came in and the bill passed the Senate, and then lay a long while in the Assembly before it was passed—almost unanimously. Gov. Roosevelt took it and did not sign it till about the last day of the special session. All this time no one discovered that it was an undesirable bill.

"I admit that I did not think at the time just how extensive its effects would prove, but I feel nevertheless that its passage is not to be regretted. I have plenty of confidence in the Corporation Counsel's office and the Controller, and believe that they will see to it that the rights of the city are protected.

"The Corporation Counsel's office has a right under this bill to be represented in the hearing before the referees, I believe, and the city's case can be argued, of course, in each instance when the referee's report is presented and the matter comes again before the courts. The Supreme Court Justices have full power to cut down the claims whenever they are exorbitant.

COURTS WILL PROTECT.

"As the conditions are I do not see how the bill will result in ex parte hearings, and I think it is just. A man who has been accused in his official connection by irresponsible persons and put to great expense in defending himself has a right, I believe, to reimbursement, and the courts will see that he gets no more than his rights.

"I believe that these people could secure reimbursement in the courts anyway without this bill, just as ex-Police Justice Divver secured compensation for counsel fees in defending himself from impeachment. But this bill was intended to facilitate that process and give every one a chance to secure just compensation.

"The Legislature in this very year passed special legislation giving compensation in similar cases to Police Captains Sheehan and Chapman, who had both been charged with wrongdoing and acquitted. This bill of mine was not in any sense an organization measure, and my only personal interest in it is what I have stated. It was honestly intended, and I still think it a good measure."

Senator Ahearn denied that any desire to secure compensation for Chief Devery had been a factor in the introduction of the bill. It is understood that Gov. Roosevelt was at first opposed to the idea of signing the bill, and that a strong reason for his objection to it was the fact that he believer Devery ought not in justice to receive any compensation for counsel fees.

IN DEFENSE OF GOV. ROOSEVELT.

He Believes Judiciary Can Be Trusted to Guard People's Interests.

ALBANY, July 9.—The criticism aimed at Gov. Roosevelt for signing the bill which allows State or city officials to apply to the courts for their expenses in defending themselves, if they are acquitted of charges, has caused this statement from an authoritative source:

"The bill was not signed until Gov. Roosevelt had consulted with legal authorities and obtained a statement that the bill did no more than give the officials acquitted the same rights accorded to defendants in courts where an acquittal is had. At the time of signing the bill Gov. Roosevelt said:

"'I am averse to giving to some political officials whom I know, and with whose acquittal during the Lexow time on technicalities I am familiar, any chance to recover their expenses of trial, for such an expense, laid upon them as a burden, is the punishment they will get for their conduct, but at the same time there are others who were wrongly accused, and who should have the same rights as a defendant in any court.

"'I believe that the judiciary can be trusted to take care of the matter, and that no exorbitant fees will be paid. The court will have to pass upon the charges in each case, and may investigate fully the alleged expenditures.'"

The law includes all the policemen tried on criminal charges in connection with the Lexow exposures, many of whom were convicted, but have since been reinstated; every policeman of this and other cities who ever have been put on trial before the Police Commissioners and dismissed from the force, provided that they have won their cases on appeal and have secured reinstatement.

It is said here that the statement alleging that the measure will include officials even back to the Tweed days is overdrawn, because no court would allow such a claim in court at this time.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CRIMES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sheriff Kills a Drunken Deputy—Man Murders a Child and Ties the Mother to a Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9.—Many tragedies in this State have occurred recently, most of them of a peculiarly revolting character. Yesterday at Union, Sheriff Long, who has for many years been the Sheriff of the county, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff J. G. Gailliam, who had been his lifelong friend. It seems the Deputy had been drinking. The Sheriff asked him a question, and the Deputy gave a surly answer. The Sheriff replied warmly, and the Deputy jerked out his pistol. Knowing the Deputy as he did, the Sheriff reached behind a door, got his shotgun, and fired both barrels, tearing two great holes in the Deputy's body and killing him. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Another ugly crime was committed in Spartanburg. About a year ago Felix Thompson married Adelaide Gaillard, who had a little daughter five years old. From the first the man is said to have treated the child brutally, frequently beating and kicking her. A few days ago he treated the child more roughly than ever, and as a result the little one died. Her body was a mass of bruises and stripes. Thompson, fearing he would be lynched by neighbors if his crime became known, took the mother into the woods, tied her to a tree, and fled.

The Governor has placed a price on the head of J. Dozier Flinn, the "black sheep" of a prominent Darlington County family, who is wanted for shooting and beating his aged mother, and has been living the life of an outlaw for some weeks.

Early in the week a negro who severely wounded a physician was killed by the injured man.

Another negro made a vicious assault on a farmer, and was killed by the farmer's son, and still another negro who was mortally wounded, killed a member of a posse sent to arrest him.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Attorney General Taylor Apparently Master of the Situation.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 9.—The Republican State Convention, which will meet here on Wednesday, may be a record-breaker for quick work. The Democratic State Convention at Louisville two weeks ago broke the record in the other direction, remaining in session an entire week.

There are three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor—Taylor, Stone, and Pratt. Attorney General Taylor says that about two-thirds of the delegates are instructed for him. Col. Stone and Judge Pratt are expected here to-morrow, and their friends promise some surprises, but the present indications are that the Taylor men will organize the convention and be able to carry through what is known as the "Taylor slate."

Taylor is called the National Administration man, while Gov. Bradley and other State administration men are considered as favoring some other man. Since both Stone and Pratt were distanced in the race before the County Conventions there have been efforts to concentrate on John W. Yerkes or some other dark horse, but so far without apparent success.

Kentucky Democrats May Bolt.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., July 9.—Ever since the Democratic Convention at Louisville, two weeks ago, there has been talk of another Democratic State ticket. The anti-Goebel Democrats of Warren County have called a meeting here for to-morrow. In the event of the movement here being taken up in other parts of the State, John D. Carroll, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and ex-Gov. J. Proctor Knott are spoken of for the nomination for Governor.

The Michigan Governorship.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A dispatch from Niles, Mich., says: "Philip T. Colgrove of Hastings has formally launched his boom for the Governorship as a geographical and anti-factional Republican candidate. State Senator Potter, who is managing his campaign, has sent letters to leading politicians here urging an indorsement of Mr. Colgrove on the ground that as the Senatorship will surely go to the eastern side Western Michigan is clearly entitled to the Governorship. These letters were sent to Pingree and McMillan men alike."

Workingmen's State Convention.

ALBANY, July 9.—President Daniel Harris has issued the call for the third annual convention of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York. The convention will meet in Albany City Hall Sept. 12. In former years this labor body held its annual sessions in the early part of January, but it was decided at the last State convention to change the meeting time to the Fall, so that greater results might be accomplished in the succeeding election.

Mr. Platt at the Oriental.

United States Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last evening, from Narragansett Pier. He had engaged rooms for to-morrow, and his appearance yesterday was unexpected. Lemuel E. Quigg was, however, with him for some time at the Oriental late in the evening. The Senator declined to say anything for publication. He was accompanied by Mrs. Platt.

A Bid for the Democratic Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Four thousand citizens attended a mass meeting in Convention Hall last night, and in less than an hour $31,000 was raised as a bonus for the National Democratic Convention. It is hoped to increase the amount to $50,000.

Melons Sent to Mr. Bryan Not a Gift.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—W. J. Bryan denied to-day that the carload of melons sent him by J. D. McEachern & Co. of Morven, Ga., was intended as a gift. He was merely asked to place them on the market here, he said. He turned the melons over to a merchant, who sold them and paid the freight bill.

Independent Ticket in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A committee of the Central Labor Union of this city adopted a resolution to-day providing that a convention be called to nominate an independent candidate for Governor. Mayor Jones of Toledo is the man the committee hopes will be nominated.

PAPER TRUST GETS A BIG MILL.

Watervliet Plant Sold to the American Writing Paper Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 9.—The Watervliet Paper Mill is now practically owned by the Paper Trust. The American Writing Paper Company, capitalized at $25,000,000, has been negotiating for the purchase of the Watervliet Mill for several months. The deeds and abstracts of the property have just been sent East to go into escrow until the cash is paid, which will be in a few days.

The price paid for the mill is not known, though it is supposed to be a quarter of a million dollars. If sold for that figure, Symes & Dudley, the owners, will make a clean profit of $100,000 on the mill. It is learned that the mill will be continued in operation, and this will be good news to the people of Watervliet.

Killed by a Train at Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., July 9.—John B. Ferenbaugh, aged eighty-two, one of the oldest residents of Steuben County, was struck and instantly killed by an Erie express train this afternoon. He walked from behind an Erie freight train directly in front of the engine of a fast express. He was the father of Editor S. H. Ferenbaugh of The Watkins Democrat.

To Sue Andrew Albright for $10,000.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Franklin W. Lyon of East Orange, who had a warrant issued for the arrest of Andrew Albright, one of the wealthiest manufacturers of this city, on a charge of assault and battery, has instructed his counsel to bring suit for $10,000 damages against Albright.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:38	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets...8:59		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...9:12	Gov. Isl'd...9:44	H. Gate...11:40		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...9:15	Gov. Isl'd...9:44	H. Gate...11:40		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rabat, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Arkadia, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Daggry, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Winifred, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Advance, Colon	9.30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Asti, Santos	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Grecian Prince, La Plata Countries	4:00 P. M.	.....

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 11 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 4.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 10.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 24.
Carlisle, Gibraltar, June 24.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, July 3.
Concho, Galveston, July 1.
Euxinia, Shields, June 21.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana, July 5.
New Orleans, New Orleans, July 4.
Oevenum, Lisbon, June 20.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 1.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Adirondack, Port Limon, July 4.
Alamo, Galveston, July 5.
Finance, Colon, July 4.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 1.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, July 3.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 9.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, July 3.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Afghanistan, Barry, June 28.
Andes, Santa Martha, July 5.
Ems, Gibraltar, July 3.
Excelsior, New Orleans, July 6.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

El Monte, New Orleans, July 9.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 6.
Merida, St. Lucia, July 6.
Nutfield, St. Michael's, July 4.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 2.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 8
Cufic, Liverpool, July 10.
Nymphae, Gibraltar, June 30.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, July 1.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 8.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
Prinz R. Luitpold, Bremen, July 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 8.

Arrived.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Passed east of Fire Island at 11:40 A. M. 10th.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Craig, Naples June 19 and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Ehlers, Baltimore July 7, with mdse. in transit to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 8th.

SS Cornwall, (Br.,) Barter, London June 24, in ballast to Norton & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. 8th.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Madera, Port Antonio and Port Maria, &c., July 3, with fruit and one passenger to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Liverno, (Ger.,) Bode, Rio Janeiro June 20, with coffee and one passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 8th.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Van Der Zee, Rotterdam June 29 and Boulogne 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Winifred, Langham, New Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Saginaw, Johnson, Boston, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 7, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 9, 9:30 P. M., northwest, mdoerate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Ruperra, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Lampasses, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Sempione, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Pompeji, (Ger.,) for Newport News, &c.
SS Leander, (Nor.,) for Hamburg.
SS Salerno, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

LAWRENCE POINT LEDGE POST LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 17, 1899, a fixed white lantern light will be established on the structure recently erected, in the place of the one destroyed, on the westerly side of the westerly entrance to the South Channel of the East River. The focal plane of the light will be 17½ feet above mean high water. The structure is square, painted black, with a black house and post on top. The post, above the shelf to support the lantern, is white. The geographical position of the structure is the same as that of the one destroyed.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 28 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 94 Par. 20.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 66, No. 319, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 62.

MANANA ISLAND FOG SIGNAL STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 31, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal (a 1st-class Daboll trumpet) at this station, on the westerly side of Manana Island, close to Monhegan Island, will be changed to sound blasts of 10 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 20 seconds, thus: Blast, 10 seconds; silent interval, 20 seconds; blast, 10 seconds; silent interval, 20 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 24, No. 45, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 13 and 62.

MOUNT DESERT LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 31, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal (a 3d-class Daboll trumpet) at this station, on Mount Desert Rock, about 20 miles to the southward of Mount Desert Island, will be changed to sound blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by alternate silent intervals of 20 and 50 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 20 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 30 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page, 20, No. 15, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 13.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 9.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, from New York, arr. at Havre at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:46 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Trattles, from Amsterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

BROOKLYN DIRECTORIES 1899.

You are cautioned against bogus Directories. Each year some one is imposed upon and swindled. Lain's is the only original publication No reprints, but a legitimate house-to-house canvass. Before buying, see that it is Lain & Healy's. Owing to misrepresentations that we were out of the business, &c., we give this caution.

All our publications will be issued as usual.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

30c. to 75c. Half Hose at 19c. and 24c.

Great sale of a manufacturer's samples. Seven thousand pairs Men's Imported Half Hose—cotton and fine lisle thread, plain and ribbed, double sole, toe and heel—black, tan, slate and fancy stripes in great diversity, worth from 30c. to 75c. per pair; our price 19c. and 24c.

35c. Women's Hose at 19c.

Women's black lisle thread Hose, plain and Rembrandt ribbed, double toe and heel; compare their texture and finish with Hose at double the price; warranted fast; worth 35c.; at . . . 19c

50c. Women's Hose at 29c.

Women's black lisle thread Hose, plain, Richelieu and fancy ribbed, instep embroidered in dainty colors, double toe and heel, warranted fast color, worth 50c.; at 29c

The Muslin Underwear Sale.

Eighth week of the Muslin Underwear Sale. It is an institution of the Macy stores, not an expedient or caprice, and that conviction is the salient motive that animates and sustains us in our endeavors to keep your interest and enthusiasm fresh.

If your shopping is governed by the principles of real economy you'll examine the underwear we offer this week. The few items we quote are fair representatives of myriad others that can't get into the papers. We urge the keenest and severest stickler to investigate our claims:—

Corset Covers, made of good, strong cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with two rows of lace and two rows of embroidery inserting and lace edging; worth 30c., at 16c

Night Gowns, made of very fine muslin, pretty embroidery forming V-shaped yoke, trimmed with graduated tucks and four rows of inserting, finished with embroidery ruffle; worth 75c., at 49c

Night Gowns, made of excellent cambric, square yoke, trimmed with lace edging and inserting and ribbon beading; notice the careful, neat workmanship; worth $1.00, at 66c

Drawers, made of good cambric, finished with wide embroidery flounce, with seven fine tucks above, worth $1.00; at . 66c

Drawers, made of splendid cambric, finished with lawn ruffle trimmed with dainty Point de Paris inserting and lace edging, worth $1.00; at 66c

Walking Skirts, made of good, strong muslin, wide umbrella shaped lawn ruffle with flounce of embroidery, worth $1.00; at 66c

Walking Skirts, made of fine muslin, wide umbrella shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with five rows of pretty Valenciennes lace inserting and edging, worth $2.00; at .98c

$1.00 Kimona Sacques 49c.

Women's Kimona Dressing Sacques, made of white, pink, and light blue lawn. You've seen them? Loose fitting and flowing sleeves—a Japanese garment prettily modified and adopted by feminine Gotham for negligee wear. They are cool, graceful, distinctive.

85c. Wrappers at 58c.

One hundred dozen Women's Wrappers, made of figured lawns; light, medium, and dark grounds, collars trimmed with embroidery, showy patterns. These Wrappers are well made, full, liberal sizes — not skimpy or stingy; worth 85c., our price, 58c.

Women's Skirts==Big Values.

The fervor of the sale started last week hasn't flickered for an instant. We've made another audacious foray upon a manufacturer's stock rooms. The changing conditions of his business compelled him to recognize the wisdom of accepting our offer. Our marvelous wheel of daily retailing experience whirls 'round and 'round and wins prizes for you. The story is old, but ever new.

Women's Skirts, made of brown linen, new shape; will wear and launder like—like brown linen wears and launders; worth $1.75, at 98c

Women's Skirts, made of blue duck and polka dotted pique; the materials are all right and so is the workmanship; worth $2.50, at $1.63

Women's Skirts, made of white pique and colored denim, plain and trimmed, excellent styles and thoroughly well made; worth $5.50, at $2.61

Women's Skirts, made of white, light blue and navy pique and denim, handsomely trimmed, very smart and nobby, fairly worth $7.50, at $3.91

Women's Cycle Skirts, made of various wash fabrics, including fancy pique, plain and trimmed, with straps in contrasting colors, worth $5.00, at . . . $2.93

Women's Skirts, made of gray homespun, elegantly tailored, habit back, lined with good percaline, worth $7.50, at . $4.98

$10.00 Suits at $6.98.

Women's Suits, made of gray homespun, fly front reefer coat, lined with silk, gored front skirt, circular side and back, very nobby; delay and you'll be subjected to the usual penalty; worth $10.00, our price $6.98.

$17.50 Golf Capes $7.49.

We simplified matters for the manufacturer by taking all he had AT OUR PRICE.

They illustrate the newest effects in Golf Capes—made of handsome double faced cheviots, various colors; the range of values is from $10.00 to $17.50, choice at $7.49.

Trimmed Millinery at Half.

One hundred and fifty of our handsomest Trimmed Hats marked at exactly half price.

Good Groceries.

We assert the paradox as absolute truth that wise economy lies not in saving money, but in spending it—when opportunities like the following are offered. Read the items, study the prices, and you'll agree with us that the greatest prodigals are those who spend the least during the progress of this sale. Qualities are the choicest and purest.

Granulated Sugar, H. & E. standard quality, five pound bag, regular price 28c.; this sale, 22c.

Coffee—Java and Mocha, finest quality, Red Star Brand, unsurpassed for strength, flavor and aroma, roasted and ground fresh daily, our regular price 29c.; ground, pulverized, roasted in the bean; this sale, 24c.

Ham and Boneless Bacon, Red Star Brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, none better at any price; regularly sold at 12c. per pound; this sale, 10c.

Teas—Lily White Chop, finest quality, garden grown, unexcelled for strength and delicious flavor, our regular price 68c. per pound; Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, Mixed (green and black); this sale, 49c.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce, half-pint bottles, worth 25c.; this sale, 17c.

Rolled Oats, Lily White brand, finest quality, strictly clean, regular price, 9c.; this sale, 6c.

Cream Soda Crackers, extra fancy quality, fresh baked, pound package, regular price, 10c.; this sale, 7c.

Soups—Peerless brand, finest quality, none better—chicken, chicken gumbo, mulligatawny, consomme, French bouillon, julienne vegetable, beef, mutton broth, tomato, oxtail, mock turtle, pea; quart cans, this sale, 17c.

Sifted Early June Peas, small and tender case of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Bartlett Pears, large, ripe fruit, delicious flavor, three pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.66; can, 12c.

White Cherries, large, ripe California fruit, sugar syrup, case of two dozen, $3.49; can, 15c.

Salmon, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, regular price, 12c.; this sale, 10c.

Boneless Sardines, extra quality, half boxes, regular price, 24c.; this sale, 19c.

Laundry Starch, Argo Gloss, snow white, five pound boxes, regular price, 23c.; this sale, 17c.

Laundry Soap, extra quality, box of sixty bars, regular price, $2.39; this sale, $1.99.

Welch's Grape Juice

The Wanamaker Store.

Sharp AND Incisive Criticism

STOCK reviews between seasons are conducted by merciless critics—the surgeons of our business. When goods are slow, or having been quick are reduced in quantity, or belong to a vanishing style, or for any reason are marked for eviction, then the decisive price cut follows. Thus the Summer becomes the buyer's opportunity.

Other causes unite to make bargains and increase the value of our daily store news.

Cotton Dress Stuffs

New Prices—At Half and Less

We don't carry over goods from one season to another in the hope of realizing bigger prices in the ensuing year. Therefore these low prices on desirable stuffs for present wear.

Here are five lots of fine cottons, all in good assortment of patterns and colorings, new and fresh and at one price—25c. a yard:

Lace Striped Piques; combinations of white with colors; imported to sell at 75c.
Embroidered Polka-dot Novelty Striped Ginghams; imported to sell at 65c.
Lace Striped Polka-dot Novelty Ginghams; imported to sell at 60c.
Embroidered Polka-dot Cotton Duck; black and white dots on colored and white grounds; imported to sell at 70c.
Broche, Bayadere, Striped, Shepherd's Check, Ginghams; imported to sell at 50c.
Rotunda.

45c. Swiss Muslins at 25c.

An extensive variety of printed Swiss Muslins, our own selections of floral designs, printed in Mulhouse. There's been an unusual demand for goods of this class, and this change of price will be welcome news.

Tenth street.

Other Cottons With New Prices

Following is a list of needed-right-away stuffs, cost of which is so reduced as to be irresistible:—

8c. yd.—Dainty Printed Batistes; 10c. and 12½c. qualities.
10c. yd.—Pretty striped and plaid Piques; the 30c. quality.
12½c. yd.—Solid colored bayadere striped Madras; the 25c. quality.
10c. yd.—Printed plaid Cheviots; the 25c. quality.
15c. yd.—Printed Irish Dimities; the 25c. quality.
25c. yd.—Printed Organdies; 35c. and 40c. qualities.
28c. yd.—Fancy dotted Swiss Muslins; the 37½c. quality.

Tenth street.

Black Taffeta and Fancy Foulard Silks

Foulards are French, and at the hour of writing worth $1 anywhere. Blue and black grounds with white, up-to-date figures. Price is 75c., and they are already flying away by the mere buoyancy of the bargain.

Black Taffetas are American, honest, pure silk, not weighed, lustrous—good for all black dress silk uses. 55c., but well worth 75c.

Paris and Berlin Silk Waists Our own importation, this season. No two alike—we never have duplicates in our Foreign Silk Waist stock. They are adapted to all combinations of women's elegant Summer dress, and the price reductions are dynamic in quick selling force.

Were $16 to $60
Are $8 to $30

If coming late you are disappointed, the fault will not be ours.

Separate Skirts, $3 The separate skirt story is as endless as the separate skirt demand. And interesting—hear this: Pique, burlap, canvas and cotton etamine, literally correct in cut, handsomely trimmed, well finished; all the popular shades; values conservative at $6 to $9.

Yours to command at

$3 a Skirt

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Petticoats, 20c. Each Colored lawn, striped in pink and blue effects, finished with deep ruffle; pretty, light and girlish. The price is stranger than fiction.

Girls' Shirt Waists Well shaped and that is rare in girls' shirt waists. Unusually pretty, taking patterns in madras, percale and cheviot. Prices most unusual of all:

65c. and 45c. Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Outing Shoes for Men and Women Good-looking shoes that can stand the conspicuous place sport gives them; comfortable shoes that can stand the strain sport puts upon them. Flexible soles, irreproachable fit, superlatively careful finish. Some items we are proud of:—

At $2.50 pair—Men's laced shoes, tan or black, box or Russian calfskin, special last, rawhide soles; more durable and more flexible than sole leather; a combination outing shoe for cycling, golf, yachting or general wear.
At $3 pair—Women's tan kidskin shoes, welted soles, firm and flexible; well finished; buttoned or laced.
At $2.25 pair—Women's bicycle boots, tan or black kidskin; three-quarters or full height; soles welted and stitched; correct finish; look like $5 shoes; special shaped lasts.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Shirt Waist Jewelry Got them cheap. And so you may get them. Cuff links with 4 studs, some with 3 pins and collar button, variously matched up. Gold plated, engraved, enameled and set with stones. They are worth 25c. to 50c., but you can choose from them at 20c.

First floor, Tenth street aisle.

Men's Serge Suits to Order Excellent qualities all, high-class workmanship only, perfect fit guaranteed. With these points assured there's only one other worth considering—prices. They do their own talking:

At $30—The genuine J. & T. Clay English serge; double or single-breasted sack coat; silk sleeve linings.
At $25—The imported Martin serge, with silk sleeve linings.
At $20—The best American serge, made and trimmed in the best manner.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bargains in Lace Curtains By its completeness, magnitude and cheapness this offering has a right to command your thoughtful attention. It contains:

1,200 pairs of curtains.
Not an old pair among them.
Scotch, Irish, and Brussels lace.
108 varieties of styles and values.

The reductions equal one-third of the prices.

Nottingham or Scotch Laces reduced thus:
$3 to $2. $2.75 to $1.75. $2.50 to $1.65. $2.35 to $1.60. $2 to $1.33.
Irish Point Laces reduced thus:
$19 to $12.65. $12.50 to $8.25. $5.50 to $3.75 $4.50 to $2.85. $4.25 to $2.85.
Brussels Laces reduced thus:
$26 to $17.35. $10.75 to $6.75. $9.75 to $6.50.
Lace curtains for all uses are included in the collection Present selections will be held for future delivery, if desired.

Third floor.

Table Covers Especially fitted to Summer uses. They exactly suit the Summer cottage or replace the costly table cover in the city house.

Java patterns, English prints, 40 in. square; are reduced from 75c. to 50c.
English patterns, English hand prints, rich colorings, choice styles, are reduced thus: 4 x 4, $1.25 to 75c.; 6 x 4, $3 to $2; 8x4, $4.50 to $2.75.

They are all truly decorative, and cheapness increases their beauty.

Third floor.

Chinaware Yearlings among the china, deficient sets of any sort, small lots have their prices guillotined—capital fun for you. Look at the to-day's list:—

$25—Haviland china; blue or pink flower decorations; 120 pieces; reduced from $35.
$20—Haviland china, blue and pink flower decorations; 114 pieces; reduced from $30.
$15—English porcelain; laurel wreath with blue flower decorations; 122 pieces; reduced from $24.
$12—English porcelain; blue border decorations; traced with gold; 113 pieces; reduced from $18.50.
$10—American porcelain; 2 decorations; gold edges; 113 pieces; $15 and $18 kinds.
$10—Fish Sets; full painted centres; rich color borders, decorated with gold; plate missing or damaged in each set. Good values at $18.
At $5—Ice Cream Sets; Limoges china, fine decorations; one or two pieces missing in set; values from $8 to $13.
At 25c.—Cups and Saucers; decorated; broken dozens; values 40c., 50c., and 75c.
At $1—Croton Sets in two decorations; French and American china; finely decorated; were $2.50.

Basement.

Household Linens For every requirement of tray and table, buffet and toilet. Pure, beautiful linens in an alluring assortment. Perfect in workmanship, dainty in finish, conscientious in quality. And prices—the figures are eloquent:

SCARFS
At 30c. each—Fancy centre scarfs; broche momie; whipped fringe; 15x49 in.; were 40c. Same, 15x68 in., 40c.; were 50c.
At 20c. each—Colored centre scarfs; damask or momie, fringed; 16x52 in.; were 25c. Same, 16x66 in., 30c.; were 35c.
At 30c. each—All white momie scarfs; drawn work, whipped fringe; 15x50 in.; were 40c.
At $1 each—Hemstitched broche centre scarfs; momie; pink, blue, gold on white; 16x68 in.
At 95c. each—White buffet scarfs, hemstitched; fine linen; one row of hand drawn work; 17½x72 in.; were $1.15.

TEA CLOTHS
At 85c. each—Hemstitched double damask; one yard square; hand-drawn open-work corners; were $1
At $1 each—Bleached damask, hemstitched, assorted patterns; 5-4 cloths, 88x88 in.; were $1.50. Same, 6-4 cloths, 53x53 in., $1.25; were $1.75.

TRAY COVERS
At 25c.—Extra fine damask, white; whipped fringes; 21x30 in.
At 50c.—Double damask; 24x32 in.; were 65c.
At 25c.—Hemstitched damask; 18x27 in.; double damask, 18½x29 in., 45c.; same, with open-work, 20x30 in., 50c.

DOYLIES
At 15c. each—Plate doylies, all linen, hemstitched, drawn work; 9x9 in.; $1.75 doz.
At 20c. each—As above; 12x12 in.; $2.25 doz.
At 7c. each—Finger bowl doylies; plain linen, open work, 5½x5½; 80c. doz. Extra fine, 6x6. 8c. each; 95c. doz.

Fourth avenue, centre aisle.

Tooth Brushes Dainty, beautifully finished, fresh — never shown until to-day—and at less prices than the commonest. Cheap enough to surprise you. See them and the case will be clear without argument.

At 15c., are 25c. qualities. At 10c., are 20c. qualities. At 20c., are 35c. qualities.

First floor, Centre Aisle.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Business for the Last Six Months Has Been Unusually Large.

PRICES HIGHER ON ALL LINES

Knit Goods in a Stronger Position than for Many Years—Prospects Better than Ever Before.

The first half of the year has passed and the various manufacturers of textiles have summed up the business for that period. It has been an unusually successful season, and the results are far ahead of any corresponding time for many years. Cotton goods have in every case shown good business, and agents have no word of fault to find. Prices have been advanced on everything, mills were sold up to the end of the season on Summer lines, and the first two or three weeks of business in Fall goods was sufficient to finish the initial business completely, with the prospects for a good duplicate trade brighter than for years.

Woolen goods, although starting off rather weak at the beginning of 1899, were even then on the road to recovery, and began to advance soon. Prices are now well situated, and the majority of them well sold for this season, while some of the staple lines of cassimeres have been already sold from the blanket for the next Spring season. Piece dyes have also been sold to a considerable extent, although the agents doing this advance business will not admit it unless forced to do so.

Knit goods have assumed a position of strength not known for many years, and prices are nearer right than for a long time. Most of the mills are accepting no new orders for Fall now, but are simply busy filling previous orders as fast as possible. The most poorly situated lines are the cheap ones, and they are killing themselves by severe competition.

Silks have been advanced until there is no possibility of doing so any more, and the prospects of a shortage in the raw silk market is sure to keep prices exceptionally firm for the next season. Thus it will be seen that every line of textiles has made a good beginning for the year, and enters the last half with better prospects than ever before.

COTTON GOODS.

The market has only begun to throw off the enervating effects of the past holiday season, and Friday and Saturday showed some fair business. The demand for staple cottons has not changed materially during the week. There is some small business coming to hand from manufacturers and converters and a little from some jobbers, but the amount has been small. Exporters have been more active.

Gray goods are well sold up in the South, but rather slow in the East. Bleached cottons are very quiet, but prices as a rule are firm. Wide sheetings, cotton flannels, and blankets are in limited demand, and prices are firm. Coarse colored cottons are dull. Prints and ginghams are quiet, owing to the fact that the first business has been accomplished, and it is not time for the duplicate business to begin. The tone of the market is firm throughout, and the printers have had the best business in their experience. Ginghams are scarce in first hands and prices are easily maintained.

MEN'S WEAR.

While the market for men's wear fabrics shows still considerable room for improvement, it is in pretty good shape. The condition of affairs is healthy, and there is considerable activity, even during the past week, when business in general was at its lowest ebb for many weeks. The character of the demand has been about the same as during the week previous.

For fancies the orders are coming along in good shape, and the aggregate shows an excellent business. The demand is quite general for all kinds of worsted fancies that have struck the popular taste, both in all-worsted and cotton mixed lines of the higher grades. All worsted fancies, from $1.50 up, have secured good business, but those under $2 have been particularly active. The all-worsted lines controlled by the combination have been advanced 10 per cent. In regard to prices, the situation is good.

There has been some business accomplished in piece dyes for next Spring, yet some sales have been made direct from the blanket of fancies. The American Woolen Company has opened its piece dyes, and has done a good business for the start. Clothiers are, as a rule, ready to inspect lines. Dress goods and cloakings are quiet. Overcoatings show a better business, and in some directions it is brisk.

KNIT GOODS.

The knit goods market is in a transitory state, and there is a little business to be found in both lightweights and heavyweights. In the former buyers are endeavoring to supply their present needs, for the consumers have purchased far more liberally than they anticipated, and their buying is reflected to the primary market. The buyers are finding trouble, however, in getting what they want, and the market is strongly against them.

The greatest interest is centred in the duplicate heavyweight business which is coming forward, and in the new lightweight season, which will be inaugurated about the first week in August. Some of the agents will probably try to take orders before that time, as they always do, but it would be far better for this business if the agents would agree to some time of opening and stick to it. Opening before the proper time weakens the market, and as good prices cannot be secured as would otherwise be possible.

There is some business to be found in the heavyweight department. Some orders are being received right along, and these have increased during the last three days to quite a respectable amount. These duplicates are largely for the cotton fleeced goods, and the manufacturers of flat underwear believe the heavy demand for these cotton fleeced and wool fleeced goods indicates a return of interest in flat goods in general.

The hosiery market is quiet, but in good condition. There is no possibility of the agents of either cotton or wool hosiery promising deliveries for a long time ahead, so far ahead that it prevents them from doing any business. Prices have been steady, and the prospects for the next season are good. Some good orders for golf hosiery were received last week.

CATHOLIC PLENARY COUNCIL.

No Decision Yet Reached to Hold One in This Country in 1902.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is said at the residence of the Apostolic Delegate that the reports emanating from the West that a Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in America will be held two years hence are doubtless the outgrowth of the well-known fact that these councils are held about every twenty years, and that two years hence will mark the twenty-year period from the time of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1882.

The assembling of such a council is an event of unusual importance to the Church, as it brings together the entire hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops to frame the legislation of the Church applicable to this country. Before it can be held, however, there must be a due determination by the authorities in the country, and then direction from Rome for the assembling of the council. Prior to the Council of Baltimore the American Archbishops made a visit to Rome and petitioned the Vatican for the assembling of the council.

This procedure is not essential, yet some such formal action is required, and, in case a council is to be held in 1902, it is thought the coming meeting of the American Archbishops, which is to be held in Washington next October, may consider the matter and frame a petition to the Vatican. It is not known, however, that such a plan is being seriously considered. Except that Plenary Councils are held every twenty years, and there is a desire to make this the established period for their assembling, there is said to be no special occasion for such an important council of Church authorities.

The question of "Americanism," which has excited much attention, has been disposed of finally by the letter of the Pope, and it is said this is not a subject which could come before a Plenary Council. The condition of the Church in Cuba and other Spanish-American countries is working out satisfactorily, and it is said this would not require attention from a council, particularly as the Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Philippine churches are still outside the American hierarchy. For this reason the new Archbishop of Santiago will not be present at the coming meeting of American Archbishops, nor will other branches of the Spanish-American Church be represented.

REMARKABLE ESCAPES OF BOYS.

One Falls from Roof and Another from Third-Story Window Unhurt.

Two children met with similar accidents yesterday afternoon, by falling great distances, and each came out unharmed. Both accidents happened in the same district, within fifteen minutes of each other.

The first escape was that of Albert Hamlin, five years old, who lives with his parents at 91 Third Avenue. With his aunt, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, he went to visit a friend of the family, Frederick Waggoner, who lives on the top floor of the five-story house 236 East Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Waggoner went down stairs to buy some ice cream for the children at 2 o'clock, leaving them alone for a few minutes. In the absence of the women the children, of whom there were four, found access to the roof.

In the rear of the house grows a tree, the top of which comes on a level with the roof of the house. Some bunshes of blossoms resembling flowers peeped invitingly out from the branches, and attracted little Albert's attention.

"Oh, see the lovely flowers!" he cried to his companions, and stretched out his hands to grasp the bunches. He lost his balance and toppled over into space.

Grace Waggoner, one of the child's playmates, ran down the stairs, and met her mother and Mrs. Murphy ascending. Quickly telling the women of what had happened, all rushed out into the yard, expecting to see the child lying dead. Instead, they met him, very much alive, toddling up the cellar steps, down which he dropped.

His descent had been checked by three clotheslines, strung from the rear windows of the house. The broken clothes lines were wrapped around the child, and it took some time to extricate him. The last clothesline which broke the child's fall, was fully thirty feet from the ground. Albert assured his aunt and Mrs. Waggoner that he was not hurt.

The other case was that of Joseph Jeran, six years old, of 519 East Fourteenth Street, who fell from the third-story window of the house to the pavement. He escaped unhurt.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Stone Used in New City Prison, and Other Matters, Receive Attention.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters yesterday brought up before the Central Federated Union the subject of the recent inspection of the new city prison building in consequence of the repeated complaints by his union that old stone had been used in the construction, and that the specifications had not been carried out. He showed what he said was a copy of an official letter that Commissioner of Correction Lantry had written to Corporation Counsel Whalen, stating that in his opinion the charges against the contractors of the city prison had been proved, and that old stone had been used in the Centre Street front of the prison building, and also in the interior, and he advised that 10 per cent. of the contract money be withheld from the contractors. Ten per cent. of the contract money, Mr. O'Brien said, would amount to 65,000, and that Commissioner Lantry suggested that a committee of experts be appointed to determine the amount of damages done to the city.

Delegate O'Brien further said that his union was going to mandamus the new East River Bridge Commissioners to compel them to make the contractors of the bridge observe the law in regard to the payment of prevalent rates of wages, and to work the men only eight hours a day. He also said that Corporation Counsel Whalen was going to appeal from the decision rendered by Justice Scott that the Bridge Commission must enforce the building law on work done on the bridge. He further said that he had been accumulating a great deal of testimony in regard to frauds in public buildings, and would lay it before the Mazet Committee in August.

Delegate Ryan of the photo engravers said he had written to Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory that photo-engraving was done in that institution in violation of the law. Mr. Brockway did not reply, and Ryan wrote to Attorney General Davis. Mr. Davis replied, saying that he had investigated the complaint and found that the work done in the reformatory was not done for outside sale, but to illustrate reports of State institutions."

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers complained that much partiality was shown to favorites at the electric fountain at Prospect Park. Benches were placed round the fountain, and to these only favorites were admitted by ticket, while the multitudes were prevented from seeing the sight. He asked that the proper authorities be requested to abolish the ticket system, and allow those who came first to get seats. The Secretary of the meeting was directed to write to the Brooklyn Park Commissioner.

Delegate Samuel Prince was elected President of the Central Federated Union for the next six months.

BABY CASSIDY STILL MISSING.

No Trace Yet of the Brooklyn Child Who Disappeared Last Friday.

The Brooklyn police made no progress yesterday toward a solution of the mystery surrounding the disappearance of two-year-old Lizzie Cassidy, who has been missing from the home of her parents, at 160 York Street, Brooklyn, since Friday last. The belief that the child has been kidnapped is general in the neighborhood, but as yet nothing of a tangible character has been developed by the police in support of this theory.

Joseph Cassidy, the child's father, is employed as a dock laborer. He is a poor man, without enemies, he says, and there appears to be no motive for kidnapping in the case of his daughter. Cassidy and his wife, however, think their child has been stolen.

Detectives Brennan and Carroll of the Fulton Street Station and Carroll and Connelly of the Brooklyn Central Office made a thorough search of the neighborhood yesterday, but found no trace of the missing baby. The child is said to have been seen with a strange man on Bridge Street on Friday, but the detectives could develop nothing of value in following up this clue. The police believe it probable that the child wandered down to the river front, a few blocks from the home of the Cassidy family, fell into the water, and was drowned.

CONCERTS IN THE PARKS.

Programmes To-night at Washington Square and Corlears Hook.

There will be music this evening at 8 o'clock in the following parks:

Washington Square, by the Eighth Regiment Band:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Conqueror's Return," (new)..Boehme
2. Overture, "Ariadne".....Forrestier
3. Valse, "Alma Mater," (on popular college Songs).....Knight
4. Medley, "New York Town".....Chattaway
5. Descriptive Fantaisie, "The Old Grist Mill".....Muller
6. Cornet solo, "Esmeralda".....Levy
7. Scenes from Dramatic Op., "Il Giuramento".....Mercadante
8. Pas Seul, "L'Oncle Sam".....Bosquit
9. Selection, popular "Songs of the Day"..... Mackie
10. March, "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home".....Mills

Corlears Hook, by Ward's Military Band:

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
1. March, "The Serenade".....Herbert
2. Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
3. Concert Waltz, "The Little Minister"..... Faust
4. Selection, "Vaudeville Echoes".....Dewitt
5. Cornet solo, "The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee".....Stern
William Jaeger.
6. Selection, "The Hottest Ever".....Boettger
7. a. "The Cotton Blossoms".....Hall
b. "Whistling Rufus".....Mills
8. Gavotte, "Loving Hearts".....Tobani
9. Fantaisie, "The Musketeers".....Dewitt
10. Cake Walk, "McAlheeny's Irish Ragtime".....Balfmoor
"Home, Sweet Home."

E. D. MOXHAN DEAD.

New Jersey Millionaire's Fall Off Porch Fatal—Bequests to Charity.

VINELAND, N. J., July 9.—E. D. Moxhan died at his home here to-day. His death was the result of injuries received last Sunday. On that day while seated in a rocking chair upon his porch he rocked off the porch, and fell to the ground, a distance of six feet. He received internal injuries.

Mr. Moxhan was one of the founders of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. The home is located here, and its new thirty-thousand-dollar administration building is to be named the Moxhan Building in his honor. It is said that Mr. Moxhan had provided a handsome bequest to the training school, and also provided for the endowment of a public library at Woodstock, Vt. where he was born.

Mr. Moxhan was seventy-eight years of age. He was a millionaire, and accumulated most of his wealth in the mining business in Montana. He is survived by a widow and brother.

THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND

Show at Observance of Excise and Concert Hall Regulations.

MANY PEOPLE AT THE RESORT

Crowd Estimated at Between 75,000 and 100,000—Several Minor Accidents.

Coney Island was in a waiting condition yesterday, so far as the excise law and the theatres were concerned. The police reported that the concert-hall proprietors were living up to the law, and the report seemed to be correct, so far as the Coney Island police understanding of the law goes. The concerts were supposed to be "sacred" in some places. In others there was dancing, but the women all wore long skirts, with their dresses cut low at the top. Practically the length of the skirt made no difference in the matter of display, as the skirts were kept lifted most of the time. Only "soft" drinks were sold at these places, however.

One very large establishment, which includes a variety show among its several scores of attractions, confined itself to "shadow" exhibitions of tumbling, contortion, and balancing, with the dancing done by puppets, and the vocal part of the popular music by a choir invisible. The words may have been sacred, but the tunes were rag-time and included such things as "Down-Town Gals," "Won't You Come Out To-night?" and various references to "ma babee."

A sign conspicuously displayed here had evidently been improvised at the last moment, as it was printed with a marking brush. It said: "No intoxicating drinks will be sold here to-day, except with meals. Waiters will be held responsible for the enforcement of this rule." It was signed, "The Proprietor."

"Meals," however, was about as elastic as usual, and included a sandwich for a party of four. When anything was actually eaten the crockery that contained it was left on the tables, apparently as a guarantee of good faith, and the waiters hovered about expectantly as glasses were emptied, chewing them promptly on the strength of the "meal" already consumed.

The signs, including those outside the muscle dance places, were as usual, including the young women intended to represent the arrays of beauty supposed to be within, and the barkers. Three places substituted alleged vitascope reproductions of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight for their usual dance-hall performances, by way of improvement of public morality and observance of the Sabbath. In the puppet shows the mimic men and women were made to act as indecorously as the actual people usually do.

Three waiters, including a colored woman, were arrested in George H. Hammond's hotel, 15 Mermaid Street, charged with violating the excise law by serving beer without meals to officers in plain clothes.

The fine weather made the day a good one from the commercial standpoint of the island, and between 75,000 and 100,000 people visited there. They were going in streams until 9 o'clock last night, and were crowding every conveyance that could bring them away until long after midnight. The police patrol wagon was kept busy.

William Lincoln of 31 Second Street and Wesley Bennett of Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, were arrested by the police for gambling, and their ordinary little catch-penny devices for tempting the public to take a chance were confiscated.

There were several minor accidents. William Bartley of Pearl Street, Brooklyn, fell from a trolley car and his head was severely cut. He was intoxicated, and after having his wound stitched by an ambulance surgeon was locked up.

General astonishment was caused by the fact that one of the unhappy hippodrome horses developed strength and courage enough to kick a woman rider so severely that she needed the help of a doctor. She refused to give her name, and was taken in charge by her friends.

Hulda Josephson and Lena Howard, two girls who live at 3 Franklin Place, Brooklyn, and who were arrested at Escott's place, on the Bowery, Saturday night by Special Officer Walsh, were discharged yesterday morning. They were accused of disorderly conduct, but there was no evidence against them. They told a story which sounded straight, and said they had stepped into Escott's to seek refuge from the rain, and that Walsh had pressed attentions on them and insulted them, and had arrested them when they repelled him.

The Coney Island police and nearly everybody else there believe that the latest bath-house disappearance mystery is a "fake," and that somebody wrote and sent a letter to a mythical "George R. Fitch," and gave a suit of old clothes simply for the pleasure or profit of causing a small sensation.

FORMER SOLDIER FOUND DEAD.

Gas Was Escaping from Two Jets Which Were Turned On in His Room.

Bernard J. O'Boy, thirty years old, was found dead yesterday morning in the room he occupied at 206 West Twenty-third Street, a boarding-house kept by Marcus J. Weaver. Two gas jets in the room were turned on and the gas was escaping freely.

Little was known of O'Boy at the house where he lived, for he had been a lodger there for only three days. From papers found in his possession, however, it was learned that he was formerly a soldier and had served in the late war with Spain as an engineer in the First Pennsylvania Regiment of United States Volunteers. One letter indicated that he had formerly lived at 364 West Thirty-second Street. At that house it was said that he had left there a week ago without giving any future address. Two sisters, Lizzie and Kate, living at 332 and 315 West Twenty-eighth Street, respectively, were notified of their brother's death.

The opinion was that O'Boy had committed suicide, but Miss Kate O'Boy told the Coroner last night that she was positive her brother had not committed suicide. She said he called on her Saturday night and was in the happiest mood and promised to come back yesterday. She said he worked as a telegraph operator, and his skill at that was such that he could always get work at a good salary. She was sure his death was the result of an accident.

The O'Boy family come from Baltimore. It is said they are somewhat prominent there.

BRILLIANT BALL IN HAVANA.

Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, Holds a Large Reception.

HAVANA, July 9.—At the reception and ball in honor of Independence Day, given last evening by Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, the interior of the palace was decorated with innumerable red, white, and blue electric lights, thousands of roses, hundreds of flags, and no end of sabres, bayonets, and rifles, artistically grouped. More than 1,000 guests attended. Music was furnished by two military bands.

All the foreign Consuls were present, most of them wearing glittering orders, and many of the women were ablaze with diamonds. The representative Cubans and Spaniards of Havana were in attendance.

FIGHT WITH CUBAN OUTLAWS.

One of Them Was Killed and the Others Escaped.

HAVANA, July 9.—A dispatch from Puerto Principe says the rural guards there were notified of the presence of a band of forty armed men near the city and pursued them to Carvajal Plantation, where the outlaws gave fight from behind a stone wall.

After ten minutes of hot firing the band made a dash for the road and escaped, losing one man, Luis Cruz, a former resident of Nuevitas, and always a worthless character. The rural guards had two men wounded. They captured fifteen horses, which the outlaws had been leading. The band recently stole eight rifles, a number of revolvers and machetes, and a quantity of cartridges, with which it was evidently intended to arm additional men.

Entertainment by the Y. W. C. A.

An entertainment, "Magic, Mirth, and Music," will be held in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, to-night at 8:15 o'clock.

THE AUTOMOBILE DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the discussion that recently appeared in your columns concerning a suitable substitute for the hybrid, barbarous, and wholly inappropriate expression automobile as a designation for self-moving vehicles. Some of the suggestions made by your correspondents are more fantastical and ingenious than correct. The writer, for instance, who aired his Latinity by trotting out such an absurd expression as "sineque," violated all linguistic precedent and has given us a combination as grotesque as the painter in Horace who joined a horse's neck to a human head. The Latin language does not readily lend itself to new combinations; it is too stiff and inflexible for the purpose. The Greek alone, by reason of its plasticity and extreme flexibility, is suited for the construction of new derivatives, and for that reason is the chosen language of modern science.

If the Latin preposition "sine" could be used in the manner referred to by your correspondent, we might, in that case, speak of a sin-aqueous acid, as we now do of anhydrous acids to designate those that are free from moisture. But the laws of linguistry would not tolerate the enormity. And so, both in chemistry and cognate sciences, the Greek letter "a" is always used to express privation, as in the words acephalous, asymmetry, asyndeton, &c. If, then, we were to invent a term intended to convey the idea of horseless, it would be "anhippic," and your correspondent's "sineque" would be an "anhip." But, as another correspondent has well observed, the word horseless, whether in Greek, Latin, or English, serves to convey only a partial and negative idea of an automatic carriage, and would apply with equal reason to an ox dray or goat wagon.

Your correspondent who suggested the compound "ipsomotor" is also in the wrong, for the pronoun "ipse" is intensive and not reflexive, as here required. The reflexive pronoun is "sui, sibi," &c., and the proper combination would be "semotor," and not "ipsomotor." If, however, we should insist on adopting a Latin derivative, would not the word "vimote" be the best? We know that, according to the doctrine of the conversion of forces, heat and electricity may be converted into motion, and this is precisely what takes place in the so-called automobile. But the exact Latin word for force is "vis," and a vimote is something that is moved by a force. Nor is the termination "mote" without a precedent, since the word remote is made up in the same way. It may be said that a horse also is a force, and hence the expression cannot be exclusively applied to horseless carriages. Usage, however, does not sanction the application of the word force to a horse, as we never speak of horse force, but horse power. But let us come to the Greek, which, as I remarked, by reason of its greater plasticity and flexibility, adapts itself more readily to new scientific combinations, and see how it may help us out.

There is a pretty legend in the lives of the saints to the effect that a certain saint called Christopher, or Christ-bearer, obtained his name by carrying the Saviour, in the guise of a little child, across a stream in his boat. Why not a derivative similar in construction to this good saint's name in the case of the automobile, and call it "autopher," or, adopting the up-to-date orthoepy, "autofer," or self-propeller. Again impressing into service the new scientific word "kinetic," why not call it an "autokinet," or self-mover, a designation that might be easily and musically abridged into "autokin"? With these few suggestions, Mr. Editor, I leave the discussion where I found it—adhuc sub judice.

CORNELIUS M. O'LEARY, M. D., LL. D., Manhattan College, New York, July 5, 1899.

HORSELESS VEHICLES NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are living in the age of inventions, and one of the greatest things to be brought out yet is the horseless wagon. It will be one of the most useful improvements the world has yet had. As yet, however, this field stands wide open to capital and manufacturers. So far the horseless wagon is very crude. First it takes a small fortune to buy one; second, the weight is about four times what it should be; third, the complications are entirely too great; and as yet, none but the rich can buy one.

It is the working and middle classes of people, the bone and sinew of the Nation, who want these wagons for everyday use, and the horseless wagon will be the greatest seller, in time, in the markets of the world. That is, when it is sold at a price within the reach of all classes. The people are just waiting for it, and the manufacturer who produces horseless farm and other business wagons, light in weight, simple in construction, and at moderate cost, will profit by his enterprise.

The sales of such wagons would greatly increase, as the horseless vehicle has so many advantages to recommend it. It does away with the expense of keeping a horse, there is no harness to buy, no shying or bolting horse to endanger your life or limb; it makes better time, and you have no tired horse ready to drop in front of you from the heat and his exertions.

Who wants to ride in a horsecar now-a-days? No one. We have got something that beats it in the electric car. It is the same with the ordinary wagon and the horseless one. All now want the latter, in preference to the former, for work or pleasure, but at a price within their reach.

Let manufacturers stop turning out fancy and costly carriages for the few, get down to business, and produce the useful and cheap horseless wagon for which the many are waiting. ISRAEL G. HOWELL.

Hopewell, N. J., July 3, 1899.

NEW AUTOMOBILE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is the only rational solution of the "horseless" discussion:

We need no new names, nor syllables tacked on in front or behind. The time is near when all cabs will be motor cabs, so let us continue to say "cab, carriage, coupé," &c., and the names will be found sufficient.

After the change to motors, if any one should want an old-style rig, let the burden be on him of saying, "horse cab," or "a carriage with horses." Manufacturers must go into details and distinguish their wares, as "air cabs," "electric cabs," &c., and a general name would do no good. If we must distinguish motor cabs from the horse-propelled variety during the change from one to the other, let us simply say "motor cab," as we have learned to say "trolley car," and if that be too cumbersome, call for a "motor," as we now say "take a trolley."

When all street cars shall have become trolley cars, and the necessity for distinguishing shall have passed away, "take a car" will answer all purposes, and I predict that the word "trolley" will fall into disuse. So, if we must say "motor cab" while the necessity for distinguishing exists, let us do so, but I venture the assertion that within five years motor cabs will be seen almost exclusively on the streets of New York, and cabby will be saying, "Cab, cab, Sir? Cab, carriage, coupé?" with no thought of any other words being required, or that there ever was a "horseless discussion." LINCOLN KING.

New York, July 3, 1899.

Carlec or Carelec Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest "carlec" or "carelec" for our new "electro-mobile." The chief trouble with hitherto suggested names seems to be the attempt to "put the car after the horse," instead of before. "Electro" does not combine well, placed first, and as for "auto," that suggests too forcibly the absurdity of the "self-pronouncing" dictionary. So far as I can see, no such objection can be urged against "carlec," "cartelec," "cabelec."

In my judgment this combination in its various forms has the following advantages:

1. It contains each essential word or its germ in a perfectly intelligible form.
2. It is short, easily spoken, euphonious, and has a good English sound in spite of its combination of Latin and Greek.
3. It is not only easily pronounced by itself, but it has the happy faculty of combining easily with other words, as "carlec company," "carlec stand," "carlec driver."

Summit, N. J., July 2, 1899. W. G.

Another Automobile Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's issue of THE TIMES that the people are troubled about a name for the new and novel invention for traveling—a name that will be easy and expressive to all. Why not call it (carriage) pleasure carriage, truck carriage, business carriage? Let the name designate the use. For instance, "Get the carriage"; "Get the truck carriage"; "Bring the business carriage," &c. GEORGE W. KETCHUM.

Brooklyn, July 5, 1899.

Names for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the short names heretofore suggested for the automobiles I favor "Tom" and "Tommies." The alleged lack of adaptability to the various styles of carriages does not exist to as great a degree as in the case of other monstrosities proposed. We could have "tom-carriage" to apply to automobile vehicles in general, and "tom trucks," "tommy carts," tom or tommy buses, wagons, vans, cabs, and other distinctive types. M. A.

New York, July 4, 1899.

Several Names from Which to Choose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the automobile question I beg to suggest: Autocab, autovic, autolau, autobus, autocam, autotruck, to designate cab, victoria, landau, omnibus or stage, carriage, truck. At the same time why not adopt "autogen" as a name for the motive power? The words could be written either with or without a hyphen. The above would retain something of its already adopted nomenclature. JOHN W. PHILLIPS.

New Orleans, La., July 3, 1899.

Re Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why isn't "Locomotor" as good a name for any self-propelling wheel carriage as "locomotive" is for the engine which first superseded the horse for rapid transit?

H. COOPER.

New York, July 4, 1899.

Other Names for Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among your numerous suggestions for naming automobiles, allow me to suggest "propeller" and "propeller car."

E. E. S.

Brooklyn, July 3, 1899.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SUNDAY.

Visiting Clergymen Preach from the Pulpits of Detroit Churches—Special Services Held.

DETROIT, July 9.—Although a large majority of the Christian Endeavorers in Detroit utilized the street cars to-day, a considerable proportion of them refrained from reading the Sunday newspapers. Few of the pastors who occupied the various Protestant pulpits went to the extreme of inconveniencing themselves by walking long distances, as did the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," who walked more than three miles to preach to a congregation which exceeded the capacity of Bethany Presbyterian Church.

The features of the afternoon were separate meetings for men and women and a Sabbath observance rally. Thirty-five hundred men filled the floor and galleries of Light Guard Armory at the men's meeting. The men sang with fine enthusiasm, and a very large proportion of them publicly pledged that the occasion would be with them a landmark from which would date a

AMERICAN GOLF IMPROVING

Conclusively Shown in the Recent Big Games at Chicago.

LOCAL LINKS NOW QUIETER

Shinnecock, Saratoga, Lenox, and Other Resorts Will Soon Command Golfing Activity—Notes of Interest.

In golf circles during the past week the chief topic of conversation naturally has been the progress of the amateur championship tournament in Chicago. Local golfers have watched practically every stroke with the deepest interest, and while in some cases there have been disappointments that favored friends have dropped by the wayside, there has been a unanimity of opinion on the exhibition of golf.

"It has been a grand showing," remarked C. L. Perkins, one of the golf enthusiasts of the Rockaway Hunt Club, last week. "There has been a gradual improvement all along the line since last year, and the standard of the best American golf has advanced several strokes."

The eighteen holes of the Onwentsia course have a playing distance of 5,984 yards, with a bogey score of 85 strokes. The distance is practically the same as the Morris County course, where the championship was played last year, at which time the bogey for the course was fixed at 83 strokes by Willie Weir, the club professional. The gold medal in the qualifying round last year for the lowest score was won by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., with a total of 175 strokes for the thirty-six holes.

Charles B. Macdonald, the Chicago man, won that prize last week in the admirable score of 168 strokes for thirty-six holes, closely followed by the Yale collegian, John Reid, Jr., at 170, while nine players finished in 175 or less. This is a convincing argument of the year's golf improvement. Besides the two leaders, the others were Findlay Douglas, D. R. Forgan, Walter J. Travis, H. M. Harriman, Walter B. Smith, Roderick Terry, Jr., and James A. Tyng. Three of these are Westerners—Macdonald, Forgan, and Smith.

The limit of the qualifying score was 187 strokes, and seven men tied at this for the last four places. In the play-off probably the chief disappointment was the failure of Howard A. Colby of the Essex County Club, Orange, to get in. His game during the present season has been so good as to warrant his qualifying, but unsteady work in playing the odd hole threw him out of the championship class.

EASTERNERS WELL REPRESENTED.

Of the thirty-two who did get in, twenty were Easterners, while twelve represented the West, eight being from Chicago, two from Denver, one from St. Louis, and one from Cincinnati. Three Cleveland golfers qualified and one from Pittsburg, but they are included among the Eastern representatives. It was a peculiar coincidence that the four survivors for the semi-final round were the same, with one exception, that met in that round at Morristown last year. They were Findlay Douglas, Herbert M. Harriman, Walter J. Travis, and Charles B. Macdonald. The new man was Harriman, Walter B. Smith, the runner-up last year, being put out on the third day by J. G. Thorp of Boston.

Smith's defeat was a sore disappointment to the Westerners, and so, a little later, was the defeat of John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, equally disappointing to the St. Andrew's Club and the college element. The collegians, it must be confessed, did not show up quite so brilliantly as in some past events, yet Reid and W. B. Smith of Yale, G. G. Hubbard and J. F. Curtis of Harvard, and John Stuart of Princeton were among the qualifying set. Harold C. Smith and William Holabird, Jr., represented what might be termed the boy golfers. Their game was most favorably commented upon. Both are Chicago lads, but next Fall Smith will enter Princeton, and is sure to be quickly snatched up for the golf team.

With the close of the amateur championship and the Summer season in full blast, golf activity will be more noticeable in the seashore and mountain resorts, although the metropolitan links will by no means be deserted. The big tournaments will wait until Fall, and the club events may not have so many competitors, but for all that, there will be plenty of daily playing on the links. The annual tournament at Shinnecock, which is always a popular event, will be held at the close of this month. The Saratoga tournaments will come in August, and a little later Lenox, Pittsfield, and Stockbridge will give their annual events. The Northern New York league of golf clubs will hold its annual tournament this coming week, and the following week the championship games of the Connecticut Golf Association will be played at Bridgeport.

GOLF PROGRESS IN TROY.

Arrangements have just been perfected in Troy whereby a number of enthusiastic lovers of golf have organized a new club, starting out with nearly 100 charter members, and plans have been made to spend $25,000 on a clubhouse and links. The headquarters of this new club, which is expected to be one of the best in Northern New York, will be on Adams Island, between Troy and Cohoes, and R. B. Anderson, the Saratoga golf professional, has been employed to lay out the course. He has already commenced work, and it is hoped to have the links in condition for playing early in the Autumn. Nine holes are to be laid out, with a circuit of nearly 3,000 yards. A lease of the Adams Island property has been taken for five years, with the privilege of purchase at the expiration of the lease. A general meeting of the members will be held within a few days to choose officers. Meanwhile, the following committee has charge of the arrangements: C. Howard Nash, George B. Harrison, J. D. Shroder, and A. W. Harrington, Jr.

The golf games scheduled for the season on the links of the Kebo Valley Club, whose house at Bar Harbor was recently burned, will go right along without interruption. T. G. Condon of this city, one of the club's Directors, has offered a cup for the men, and Miss Draper has given a silver cup for a series of ladies' handicap competitions. Craig Lippincott of Philadelphia has given two trophies for a mixed foursome tournament. The big event of the season will be the annual open tournament of the club, and A. Howard Hinkle, who presented the chief trophy last year, has offered a similar prize for the coming event.

The members of the Springfield Country Club celebrated Independence Day by holding the largest handicap competition of the season. Golf has taken so well there that the necessity for an eighteen-hole course is already being felt, and arrangements will probably be made toward that end next year. The Springfield golfing women are showing such enthusiasm for the game that a big tournament for the fair contestants will probably be given in the Fall.

PRINCE GIVES A GOLF CUP.

The women who play golf in San Francisco and its vicinity have become unusually interested in the game through the recent presentation of a handsome silver cup by Prince Poniatowski. He gave the trophy to the Burlingame Country Club to be offered for competition by the women golfers of that club, as well as those of the San Francisco, Oakland, and San Rafael Golf Clubs. The first contest for the cup will occur this month, and it must be won twice to become the property of the victor.

The Elkwood Golf Club is the latest of the many New Jersey organizations of that character to be started. Its links are not far from Long Branch, and the following officers were elected at the first meeting held last week: President—A. Pringle; Vice President—J. Barton Keys; Captain—John Delaney; Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. Hollingsworth; Governors—Walter R. Patten, Philip Daly, H. B. Berdan, W. W. Vaughn, B. F. Goodspeed, R. Percy Dobbins, J. Barton Keys, John Delaney, and J. D. Hollingsworth.

Princeton should possess an unusually good golf team next season. None of the present team members will leave the university, and their ranks will be increased by four St. Paul's School golfers of Concord, N. H. Most conspicuous of these is Percy R. Pyne, second, who played in the amateur championship last year at Morristown and made the excellent score on the Fourth of July of 87 strokes. He holds the record of the St. Paul's links, at 73 strokes. Pyne's three companions will be L. B. Garretson, P. H. Jennings, and G. T. Lane. Garretson holds the nine-hole record at St. Paul's, 33 strokes, and Jennings won the school championship last Spring.

Two school team matches will be played this week on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J. St. Mark's School of Southborough will play Browning School of this city to-morrow, and on Tuesday St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., will play St. Mark's. The St. Paul's team will consist of Percy R. Pyne, second, Captain; L. B. Jameson, C. M. Brinley, M. L. Smith, P. H. Jennings, and F. S. Houghtling. On Wednesday the Morris County women will play one of their fortnightly competitions for the "Short Course" Cup, and on Saturday there will be an open handicap for members and guests.

The Norwood Park Club, near Long Branch, has decided not to give its usual midsummer tournament this season, but the club team will be prominent in matches with neighboring Jersey clubs.

RACE MEET AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Jockey Club Announces the Stakes for the Autumn Events.

Secretary Fellowes of the Coney Island Jockey Club has announced the following stakes for the Autumn meeting at the club's racing park at Sheepshead Bay, the entries to which close next Saturday:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Great Eastern, of $5,000, for two-year-olds; Futurity course.

The Flatbush, of $3,000, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs.

The Autumn Maiden, of $1,000, for two-year-old maidens; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Sapphire, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $600; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Dash, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Belles, with $1,000 added, for fillies two years old; Futurity course.

The Partridge, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on turf.

The Golden Rod, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs on turf.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Flight, with $1,250 added, for two-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $50 each, or of $100 each, $50 forfeit, for those entered by July 15, 1899, when the event shall be closed. Two-year-olds, 95 pounds; three-year-olds, 120 pounds; four-year-olds and upward, 125 pounds; seven furlongs.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

The September, with $1,250 added, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50 each; one mile and three furlongs.

The Flying Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $30 each for starters, or $20 forfeit; six furlongs on main track.

The Dolphin, with $1,200 added, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50 each; one mile and a furlong.

The Reapers, with $1,200 added, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50 each; one mile and three-sixteenths.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Twin City Handicap, with $3,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $150 each for starters; one mile and a quarter.

The Autumn Cup, with $8,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $150 each for starters; two miles.

The Turf Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $50 each for starters; one mile and a quarter on turf.

The Russet Handicap, with $1,200 added, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $30 each for starters; one mile and a half on turf.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAPS.

The Fall Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on main track.

The Ocean Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

The Omnium Handicap, with $2,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

STEEPLECHASE AND HURDLE STAKES.

The Westbury Steeplechase, with $1,200 added; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; full Steeplechase course.

The Mineola Hurdle Race, with $800 added; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight hurdles.

Brighton Beach Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $500; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Allowance	112	Rose Clark	102
Miss Dede	109	Uncle Josh	102
The Amazon	107	Be Be S.	99
Neponset	106	Easterling	99
Lignite	105	Monometallist	97
Alex	104	Eileen Daly	96
Minisink	103	Lady Massey	94
Midwood	102	Beverage	94
Dunblan	102	Vibo	94

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Vohlee	108	Kamara	99
Manitoban	108	The Laurel	99
Innovator	107	Diffidence	99
Fattie Royal	106	Lottie Sheville	99
Cheesestraw	105	Oread	98
Mynheer	102	Precurser	97
Handicapper	102		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Bangle	126	Laverock	107
Goodrich	119	Decanter	107
Central Trust	117	Buela	105
Knight of the Garter	107	Lansdale	98

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; special weights. One mile.

Christabella	110	Miss Patron	100
Mariti	110	Peace	100
Fenetta	110	Glad Hand	100
Lennep	110	Pella B.	100
Bona Dea	105	Lady Exile	100
Fast Black	100	Uam Var	100
Sky Scraper	100	Belle of Troy	95
Diminutive	100	Klondyke Queen	95
Sister Fox	100		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $700; allowances. Six furlongs.

Stuart	122	Bombshell	115
Samaritan	122	Reminder	115
Gold Or	122	Ildrim	115
Waring	122	Battle Royal	115
Saddueee	119	G. E. Wightman	115
Big Gun	119		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

Morose	110	Leando	97
Doctor Parker	110	Flax Spinner	96
Nautch Girl	108	Ortoland	96
Millstream	107	Wolhurst	96
Hard Knot	106	Trianon	93
Blarneystone	101	May Be So	91
High Jinks	101	Tyran	90
Pacemaker	101	Mail Bag	87
Zanone	98		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Full Steeplechase course.

Trillion	165	King T.	145
Peconic	154	Becky Ralfe	136
Rheinstrom	153	Perlon	135

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Fight This Year Is a Keen and Interesting One.

The race for the cricket championship of New York is proving this year a close and interesting contest. The first round has now been completed, and two clubs are still tied for the lead—Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Manhattan Cricket Club. Neither team has yet sustained defeat.

The contest for the individual trophies is also proving interesting, and although M. R. Cobb has now a good lead in batting with 84.66, several other men are well up, and one or two games might make a decided difference. In bowling, A. V. Clarke is keeping up the reputation of the family, and N. S. Walker, Jr., and F. F. Kelley are among the leaders. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Knickerbocker A. C., Team B	5	4	0	1	1.000
Manhattan	5	3	0	2	1.000
Knickerbocker A. C., Team A	5	3	1	1	.750
Staten Island	5	2	3	0	.400
New York	5	1	4	0	.200
Newark	5	0	5	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Paterson, Team A.	3	3	0	0	1.000
Kearney	4	2	1	1	.666
Manhattan II	4	1	1	2	.500
Brooklyn	6	2	3	1	.400
Paterson, Team B.	3	1	2	0	.333
Kings County	6	1	3	2	.250

WAR RELIC FOR BROOKLYN CLUB.

Admiral Schley to Give the Union League a Gun from the Vizcaya.

Rear Admiral Schley is to present to the Union League Club of Brooklyn an interesting souvenir of the naval battle of Santiago, in the shape of a one-pounder rapid fire gun taken from the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya. The presentation will be made when Admiral Schley is next in this city.

The gun is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It had been stored away on the Brooklyn for safekeeping, but had been forgotten until recently, when it was brought to light through the removal of the coal from the cruiser's bunkers preparatory to her being docked. The gun was cleaned and placed at Admiral Schley's disposal.

The Admiral has been entertained by the club, and the gift of the war relic is intended to show his appreciation of these courtesies.

Tablet in Memory of Sergt. Good.

A tablet of marble and bronze, in memory of Sergeant Major Henry Good, United States Marine Corps, who was killed in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, has been erected in the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the officers of his battalion. Sergeant Major Good was a member of the First Marine Battalion. He was among the first men landed at Guantanamo, and was one of the first to fall. He lived in Brooklyn.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

St. Louis Defeats Louisville and Also Cleveland—Chicago Wins from Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	47	22	.686
Boston	42	26	.618
Chicago	41	26	.612
Philadelphia	40	27	.597
St. Louis	41	29	.586
Baltimore	38	28	.576
Cincinnati	34	34	.500
Pittsburg	34	34	.500
New York	30	37	.448
Louisville	27	43	.386
Washington	23	48	.324
Cleveland	12	50	.176

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

St. Louis, 11; Louisville, 4. St. Louis, 11; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
New York in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.

St. Louis Wins Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The "Perfectos" hit the ball harder to-day than at any time this year, and won two games—one from Louisville and one from Cleveland. In the second game Cross made a home run, with the bases full. It was a terrific line drive to left centre. McKean also made a home run in the second game. Attendance, 11,300. Score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.....1 3 0 0 4 0 2 1 .—11
Louisville.....1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 18; Louisville, 11. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Criger and Powell; Louisville, Powers and Philippi. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.....0 0 4 0 0 2 5 .—11
Cleveland.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Cleveland, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, O'Connor and Cuppy; Cleveland, Schreckengost and Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Six hits, scattered one to an inning, was the best the Reds could do with Taylor's curves to-day, and but for a gift and two errors in the ninth inning, they would have been blanked. Mertes and Demont divided most of the hits off Dwyer, and, with Elmer Smith, carried off the fielding honors. Attendance, 14,000. Score:

Chicago.....1 1 0 0 0 0 4 1 ..—7
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Donohue and Taylor; Cincinnati, Wood and Dwyer. Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.

Other Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 0.
At Newark—Newark, 6; Lancaster, 3. Lancaster, 5; Newark, 4.
At Albany—Rome, 9; Albany, 0.
At Paterson—Reading, 10; Paterson, 5.

Minister Ejected from Ball Grounds.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 9.—Before to-day's baseball game was called the crowd in the grand stand saw the Rev. Mr. Powell copying names of persons at the game for witnesses in the cases against the ball players. The minister was removed by the police, as the management feared his presence would cause trouble. The city preachers insist that they will stop Sunday ball playing.

Paterson Baseball Player Hurt.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—Right Fielder Woodruff of the Paterson Baseball Club was kicked in the head accidentally by Infielder Cockman while sliding for second base in to-day's game between Paterson and Ready. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he remained unconscious for several hours. The doctors, however, think he will recover.

NEW WEST SIDE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Well-Contested Games at the Grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street.

The New West Side Athletic Club held a series of well-contested games yesterday afternoon at its grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street. Prizes were awarded to the first and second men in each event. The results:

Seventy-Yard Dash.—Won by C. McClellan, Jr., handicap, 8S feet; second, F. Kohler, scratch; third, H. Leary, handicap, 16 feet. Time—0:07 4-5.

Three-Hundred-Yard Run.—Won by W. H. Leary, handicap 15 yards; second, J. Malone, handicap, 10 yards; third, A. Peterson, scratch. Time—0:36.

Half-Mile Walk.—Won by H. Ohertubesing, handicap, 10 seconds; second, Frederick Foth, handicap, 10 seconds; third, J. J. Dover, handicap, 25 seconds. Time—3:53.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by G. P. Arnold, scratch; second, W. F. McLaughlin, scratch; third, John Malone, handicap, 45 yards. Time—3:26 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by G. P. Arnold, handicap, 2 feet, actual jump, 19 feet 11½ inches; second, A. Anderson, handicap, 10 inches, actual jump 20 feet 1 inch; third, J. F. Donoghue, scratch, jump 20 feet 1 inch.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Kenny, handicap, 10 feet, actual put, 32 feet 2 inches; second, J. J. Dover, handicap, 7 feet, actual put, 34 feet 2½ inches; third, J. E. Jones, handicap, 10 feet, actual put 31 feet 7 inches.

LAWN TENNIS IN CANADA.

Americans Who Have Gone to Compete at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Most of the Eastern lawn tennis experts packed their grips Saturday night and started for the Canadian championship tournament, which opens to-morrow at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, or the Western meeting at Chicago. The Canadian meeting has always been a favorite one with the players, as it is the red-letter event of the year for them from a social point of view. The Americans are always royally welcomed by the Canadians, and in return for their hospitality walk off with all the prizes.

This year the tournament takes on additional importance, as the National champion, "Mac" Whitman, is entered. Again the young Harvard giant is on the warpath against Leo E. Ware, who has held the Canadian Challenge Cup for two successive years, and hopes to make it his property this season, as three wins take it.

Last year Whitman challenged, but was beaten three sets to one. He is the favorite this year, however, because of his having defeated Ware in the Massachusetts championships several weeks ago.

In the Doubles Beals C. Wright of Boston, the Harvard interscholastic champion, is paired with Whitman, and the team is expected to win the event. Among the other prominent players entered are Edwin P. Fischer, J. P. Paret, L. J. Grant, and Wylie C. Grant, interscholastic champion of Columbia, all of New York, and the Princeton champion, R. D. Little.

The programme of events includes men's scratch singles and doubles, men's handicap singles, and women's singles.

WAHNETAH BOAT CLUB'S SPORTS.

First Meeting of the New Organization at Flushing.

The Wahnetah Boat Club, the recently organized representative at Flushing of the N. A. A. O., held its first public exhibition at that place yesterday. It consisted of a number of aquatic sports in Flushing Creek in front of the clubhouse.

The most important event was a half-mile race between two four-oar shells. Both crews were members of the club. The course extended from the boathouse to the end of the Flushing dike. The crews were: Harry Barron, coxswain; Joseph Byrnes, No. 1; Percy Graves, No. 2; J. Krowl, No. 3; Benjamin Von Sholly, stroke. Joseph Cleary, coxswain; Louis Steinmetz, No. 1; John Anderson, No. 2; Fred Livingston, No. 3; F. O'Donnel Devins, stroke.

The judges were George Scholze, J. Lawlor, Dennis Rogers, and J. H. Walsh, all members of the Flushing Boat Club. The first crew, with Harry Barron as coxswain, won by half a length.

In the half-mile swimming race, William Mathven, Jr., John Sutton, Joseph Byrnes, and Harry Barron finished in the order named. There was also a tub race, in which the winner was Walter Brown.

The Brautigam Building Still Stands.

The building at 6 East Seventeenth Street, which was undermined by a flood resulting from Saturday evening's rain, did not collapse yesterday, as many persons expected it would. Men from the Building Department worked all night shoring it up, and yesterday morning pronounced its condition safe until permanent repairs could be made. That the building did not fall when the front basement wall collapsed was largely due to the fact that the rear portion of the west wall stands against a high building fronting on Fifth Avenue, which acted as an effectual brace. The building is owned by the estate of A. Brautigam, the piano dealer, who died a few months ago. The Brautigam piano store occupies the ground floor, and the upper floors are occupied by artists' studios.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Oarsmen Making Preparations for the Long Island Regatta Next Saturday—Trial Heats.

Harlem River oarsmen spent a busy day yesterday making final preparations for the Long Island Regatta, to be held Saturday, July 15, on the Flushing Bay course. At the boathouses the racing boats were being overhauled and rerigged to suit the crews, while on the water there were trial heats and scrub races, some of which proved very lively. The stiff breeze that blew across the river all day kicked up a very choppy sea, but did not have the effect of keeping any of the crews from taking their regular training spins. In fact, it was considered good practice for the crews, as the Flushing Bay course is very rough if there is any breeze blowing, while Harlem River oarsmen row more in smooth water. However, all the boats, especialy the shells and single gigs, returned to the boathouse floats carrying a good supply of water, which they had shipped. One or two boats were swamped, but their occupants were rescued with little or no difficulty.

During the afternoon Secretary Pelton of the Long Island Regatta Association paid a visit to the various Harlem River boathouses to make final arrangements regarding the entries. Following is the official entry list, as announced yesterday:

Junior Single-Scull Shells—Wahnetah Boat Club, V. Vandeburg; Wyanoke, Max Hirsch; Bohemian, F. Budre; Harlem, F. Scanlon; Brooklyn, W. Dunn; Dauntless, J. P. Instone; New York Athletic Club, Crawford; Flushing, M. Dixon.

Intermediate Double-Scull Shells—Nonpareil, G. Bates, bow; N. Naughton, stroke. Seawanhaka, R. E. Farnum, bow; Theodore Vosseler, stroke.

Junior Double Gigs—New Rochelle Rowing Club, J. L. Habberton, bow; H. S. Clarke, stroke. Nonpareil, Charles Hoffman, bow; A. F. Crawford, stroke. Lone Star Boat Club.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs—Nassau, Ed. Smith, O. H. Osenkop, Jr., Fred. Breuel, C. A. Cool, stroke; G. Warren Pye, coxswain. Nautilus, H. K. Zust, A. H. Gilmour, C. F. Gaetjens, J. O. Mackin, stroke; E. F. Armstrong, coxswain. Harlem, L. Lloyd, J. Fitzpatrick, W. Nonenbacher, T. Jordan, F. Scanlon, coxswain.

Senior Four-Oared Barges—Rosedale, A. Buchlein, E. J. Lane, L. Reinhardt, J. Damm, stroke; F. De Long, coxswain. Ravenswood Boat Club.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs—Ravenswood, John Hendrickson, W. Jarvis, W. Ingraham, John Kiehl, stroke; C. Godkitrue, coxswain. Harlem, Lloyd, Fitzpatrick, Nonenbacher, Jordan; Scanlon, coxswain. Nassau Boat Club.

Junior Four-Oared Shells, (for Association Clubs only)—Nautilus, H. K. Zust, A. H. Gilmour, C. F. Gaetjens, J. O. Mackin, stroke. Seawanhaka, Fred. Teeves, J. Murray, W. J. Delaney, Fred. Anderson, stroke. Ravenswood, Harry Williams, J. Hunnehill, D. Whitney, J. Daly, stroke.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—First Bohemian, Joseph Jambov, F. Pohovny, J. Popilsil, F. Chrastil, J. Kaspar, F. Volssek, R. Soube, stroke; E. Kalina, coxswain. Union, F. Scanlan, J. Fuller, R. E. Corbett, M. Alleman, A. Effniza, J. Stern, W. Rogers, H. L. Connell, stroke; J. Magoun, coxswain. Crescent Athletic Club, C. A. Morse, Jr., W. S. Haskell, William Greason, Frank Blake, J. H. Lewis, E. H. Jewell, H. T. Wreaks, stroke; Guy Carleton, coxswain.

The races will begin at 2 P. M., and will be rowed over the regular mile straightaway course. The Nassau Boat Club is backing its junior and intermediate four-oared gig crews very strongly, and yesterday it was arranged to charter a steamer to take a party of a hundred or more over to Long Island to see the races. Both crews are in excellent condition, especially the intermediate crew, which covered the Harlem River mile course yesterday in a little over five minutes.

Among the pleasure parties on the water were two eight-oared barge crews from the Wyanoke and Dauntless Rowing Clubs, who made a trip to College Point, where a match game of ball was played. A crew from the Nassau house, composed of McCrodden, bow; Allison, No. 2; Cree, No. 3; Wilson, stroke, and March, coxswain, made a trip up Long Island Sound in a four-oared barge as far as Willets Point, the distance there and back being over 32 miles. Capt. Leighton of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Long Island and a party made a trip across the Sound and up the Harlem in a six-oared barge, manned by Meyer, bow; Hoyer, No. 2; Murray, No. 3; Delaney, No. 4; Anderson, No. 6; Travis, stroke, and Pelton, coxswain.

New Amsterdam Cricketers.

Two elevens of the New Amsterdam Cricket Club tried conclusions at Central Park on Saturday. The teams were under the Captaincy, respectively, of J. L. Evans and J. Allen, and the team of the latter won a closely contested match by 6 runs. The only double figures scored during the game were 23 by A. B. Sims and 12 by T. C. Cliff. The totals were: J. L. Evans's team, 41; J. Allen's team, 47.

Two Big Bouts at Coney Island.

Two twenty-five-round bouts will be given for one admission at the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night. The principals in the two bouts will be Frank Patterson of Brooklyn and "Solly" Smith of Los Angeles, Cal., who will meet at 122 pounds, and "Matty" Mathews of this city and Otto Seloff of Chicago, who will weigh in at 138 pounds. Interest in the Smith-Patterson contest is considerably lowing to the promise of "Terry" McGovern, the bantamweight champion, to meet the winner. Patterson and Smith have already fought two twenty and one ten round draws.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McCreery vs. Gregory.
2—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—Cook vs. Vanderwater.
4—Kalender vs. Kiernan.
5—Brewster vs. McLoughlin.
6—Simon vs. Baehr.
7—Classon vs. Kraatz.
8—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
9—Wimmel vs. Wimmel.
10—Marsh vs. Maye.
11—Worcester vs. Furoe.
12—In re Munn.
13—Anderson vs. Anderson.
14—Danenberg vs. Sullivan.
15—Woerz vs. Schumacher.
16—Moore vs. C. E. Monell Co.
17—In re Goodwin.
18—Jerome vs. Johnson.
19—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Cordier.
20—In re Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
21—In re Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.
22—Buckl vs. Buckl.
23—Goetz vs. Hilgers.
24—Watson vs. Stillman.
25—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
26—Townsend vs. Tanco.
27—Siegfried vs. Riehl.
28—Butler vs. Travers.
29—Arns vs. Volgtman.
30—Gerson vs. Bowers.
31—Gerson vs. Momberger.
32—Thomson vs. Crulkshank.
33—Kiralfy vs. Tompkins.
34—In re Concord Av.
35—In re E. 176th St.
36—In re Marion Av.
37—In re Andrews Av.
38—In re Webster Av.
39—In re Orchard St.
40—In re E. 138th St.
41—In re public place at 138th St.
42—In re Boone St.
43—In re Edgecombe Rd.
44—In re W. 171st St.
45—In re Hunts Point Road.
46—In re Wilkins Place.
47—In re 161st St.
48—In re Vieta Place.
49—In re Willis Avenue.
50—In re E. 149th St.
51—In re E. 176th St.
52—Fuller vs. Fuller.
53—Howard vs. O'Brien.
54—In re Renville.
55—In re 10th Av.
56—Archibald vs. Laird.
57—McCrea vs. Heintz.
58—Knickerbocker vs. Kearnset.
59—Bushby vs. Tuttle.
60—In re Ames.
61—Kohler vs. Guther.
62—Murphy vs. Keller.
63—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
64—Malawista vs. Goodstein.
65—Muthal vs. Muthal.
66—Treband vs. Traband
67—In re Hastings Card and Paper Co.
68—Goldstein vs. Smith.
69—Hoag vs. Keating.
70—Taschman vs. Amsel.
71—Soberge vs. Barnes.
72—Rothlein vs. Ginsberg.
73—Ives vs. White.
74—Circus vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
75—Gilfillian vs. Kearny.
76—In re Flagler.
77—Cohen vs. Levy.
78—Siccardi vs. Colucci.
79—In re Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
80—Klein vs. Katz.
81—In re Allen.
82—Goddard vs. Hall.
83—Stones vs. Stones.
84—Frankel vs. Collateral Loan Assn.
85—In re Hyde.
86—Cavanagh vs. Cavanagh.
87—Lennon vs. Farrell.
88—McDonald vs. Green.
89—In re Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term,) Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessey for the people.

1—Simon Buttner. 2—Arthur Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX, X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Varnum, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Mary L. Ritter, John J. Brunner, Margaret A. Swan, Charles H. Cox, Jacob Baiz, Ann Keeley, Frederick W. Mertens, Edward Thomson, Frances Murray, William H. Terry.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—Albert Peerkins.
2—Emil Riallis, Henry R. Calame.
3—Jacob Kohler.
4—Annie Miller.
5—Max Zweifach.
6—Frank Smithers.
7—August Klees.
8—Louis Brown, John Kisko.
9—Gottlieb Schillhauser.
10—Edward Connolly.
11—John Hammond.
12—Antonio Angelo.
13—Samuel Greenwald.

Pleadings.

1—Edward O'Brien.
2—Vila Johnson.
3—William Clark.
4—Michael Katz.
5—Edward Meyer.
6—Arthur L. Bishop.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Albert Morrell, John Clark.
2—Ira Schwartz.
3—James Martin.
4—William Melevele.
5—William Brayley, Thomas Bennett.
6—John McLean.
7—William West.
8—Peter Phalen, Thomas Walsh.
9—Domenico Travaglione.
10—Solomon Kahn.
11—Giovanni Guifra.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—McGuire vs. Morgan—James R. Torrence. Hegelein vs. Milne—George E. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Hanan vs. Moulds—Joseph J. Corn. Matter of Richardson—Edward D. O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. John E. Darragh et al.—Moses Barnett.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Anna Lowenstein vs. Rosa M. Pasco et al., (four cases.)—Albert Sanders.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I., Hurd, J.

Edward J. Collins, John J. Rink, Michael Goff, Charles Doctor, and Francis Kehoe.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of James R. Taylor, William Breslin, Mary Boyle, Rudolph Laig, Laura A. Rooker, Jacob Rogart, Edwin F. Buchanan, Smith A. Paddock, Mary A. Dalnbridge, Hannah Mooney, Mary Robinson, Ezra F. Merrill, and Carl Fis

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GOV. ROOSEVELT AS AN ADVISER.

President McKINLEY could hardly have summoned an adviser, in the present state of things, likely to be more useful to him than Gov. ROOSEVELT, and this not only as to the specific question of officers of volunteers from New York, but as to his general policy.

The Governor is in complete sympathy with the purposes of the President so far as they have been made known, or can be inferred from his course. He believes that the suppression of armed resistance to the Government in Luzon is the dictate of duty and the highest expediency. He is heartily in favor of the general expansion policy and does not contemplate with patience the idea of withdrawal, under any probable conditions, from the foothold we have obtained by the fortunes of war in the Orient. He approaches the President, therefore, cordially and with no desire to throw any obstacles in his way or to find any fault with the ends to which his policy steadily tends.

On the other hand, as to both the use of the military to establish order in the Philippines and as to the methods of administering civil government there, the Governor has certain convictions based on definite principle, which it is extremely well that the President should hear expounded from a friend whom he must respect. The principle on which these convictions of Col. ROOSEVELT rest is that public office, military or civil, is a public trust, and that all its powers should be exercised impartially and faithfully for the public good before all other considerations. "The President has told me," he says, speaking of the choice of officers, "that he wishes only recommendations based upon the efficiency of the men recommended, and that he will pay heed to no others. Most certainly I should give no others." Precisely. But the Governor adds: "I feel that the President's attitude in the matter, in the face of the terrific political pressure to which he is and will be subjected, is such as to entitle him to the support of all men who feel that politics have no place in the army." The President will have the support of such men in the exact ratio that he deserves it. Neither he nor Gov. ROOSEVELT can doubt that. It will be an unspeakable comfort to be able to give such support.

It is because in the past Mr. McKINLEY has not always deserved it that his present rather conspicuous summons to the Governor to a conference of this nature is a good sign. It is highly probable that in the two days' sojourn at the White House the host and the guest will go over the whole situation and the latter will have an opportunity to put before the President the convictions above referred to in connection with civil as well as military policy in the Philippines. If this should be the case, we may be sure that the situation will be treated with definiteness and practical sense and that the Governor will not be content with mere generalities. He is the only man prominent in the Republican Party who has clearly pointed out the enormous peril involved in partisan politics, in what is well termed the spoils system, in the management of our functions in our new possessions. It is well for Mr. McKINLEY to hear from such a man, not only his view of what duty commands, but the assurance that can safely be given, that there is no surer path to the confidence and esteem of the American people than the firm and courageous compliance with duty. There lies the only refuge from "terrific political pressure."

THE ROOT OF THE PENSION EVIL.

We printed yesterday a very full statement of some of the practices of the unscrupulous pension attorneys and claim agents in Washington, as well as of some of the lax conduct in the Pension Bureau in the past due to their influence. The statement reveals clearly the real root of the worst evils that have grown up in connection with pension legislation and its administration.

The scandal and discredit of these have largely fallen on the veterans of the civil war, and very unjustly. In the first place, what blame can attach to the veterans belongs only to those in the Grand Army of the Republic who have fostered and promoted these evils. This number does not probably include even a majority of the Grand Army, and includes only a small minority of all the veterans. In the second place, the mischievous work of the Grand Army posts has from the first to the last been arranged and pushed through mainly by the pension agents and those in their pay, directly or indirectly. The real offenders—it would not be an exaggeration to call them the criminals—are the great crowd of greedy, shifty, and unprincipled sharpers who have been engaged in impartial swindling of the veterans as well as of the Government.

There never has been any need of any agents or attorneys to secure just claims on the Treasury for pensions. From the first the requirements of the law have been extremely simple, except as they have been made complicated by the influence of the agents through the action of the bureau. It has always been possible for any pensioner under the law to get before the department the evidence of his claim, to have it considered and paid without the employment of any third person. The evidence of just claims is not difficult to formulate, the nature of the disability sustaining such claims is well known to all who are likely to be entitled to pensions, and the machinery of the Government to provide for the adjudication and settlement of the claims has been ample. If at the start the law had forbidden the bureau to deal with agents or had forbidden the payment of any fees or charges of agents by or through the Government, most of the evils that have grown up would have been avoided, and no injustice would have been done to the veterans or those dependent on them. As it is, there has been created by the action or the permission of the Government a body of energetic and eager schemers whose actual trade is the manufacture of claims. Whether the claims are honest or not makes little difference to them. In fact, they can naturally expect higher profit from the claims that are either wholly or partly fraudulent. These men, working throughout the country with agents in every organization of the soldiers, with money to spend in the advancement of their schemes for influencing opinion in the local press, in politics, and in other ways, have been able to get their accomplices and partners in the employ of the Government, and even in the House of Representatives, and to exert control over the ambitions of many in public life.

Lately they have been engaged in an oragnized and persistent attack on the present Commissioner of Pensions. His only offense, as far as we have been able to discover, is his honest determination that neither the Treasury nor any person justly entitled to a pension shall be cheated. To men who live by cheating both this is enough, and they are moving heaven and earth to drive him from his post. It would be a wrong to all honorable pensioners and a disgrace to the Administration if they succeeded.

"OUR COMMON MISSION."

In concluding his address at the Independence Day banquet of the American Society in London, Cardinal VAUGHAN expressed the hope that the sentiments that animate the English and the American heart may "continue to be woven one with the other so that the missions of the English-speaking races may be carried on successfully in the new century, and that the century may see the completion in a great measure of our common mission."

The common mission to which his Eminence referred is the reclamation of the dark and waste spaces of the earth to civilization, enlightenment, and religious faith. It is as civilizers that he sees England and the United States advancing side by side to the tasks which the new century has in store for them. There is pretty much the whole of Africa awaiting the coming of the reclaimer, and the work has only just begun in China, while the States and tribes of Central Asia are as yet almost unapproached. As THE TIMES pointed out the other day, in commenting on the remarkable address of the Cardinal, it is in this way that the history of the world in the twentieth century is to be written. New empires and new peoples are to be created, as they were created in the New World by European settlements.

There can be hardly any difference of opinion that this work of reclamation will be accomplished, and a great part, if not the whole of it, in the coming century. There is some difference of opinion as to the share we ought to take in its prosecution. A good many Americans whose voices are customarily listened to with respect hold and express the belief that we ought to keep aloof and let other powers do the work of reclamation. They believe, and the notion is very generally entertained, that there is a peculiar virtue in our isolation; that it is our happy destiny to be a home-keeping Nation, taking no part in the building up or dragging down of empires, and avoiding all entanglement in the affairs of the world beyond our borders.

This has been the common American view, but it cannot be denied that a good many Americans are coming to look upon it as a view dictated by no natural principle of national morals, by no principle more respectable than purely selfish interest. The difficulty of making a satisfactory defense of the policy of isolation and abstention is no doubt troubling more minds to-day than it troubled a year ago. If civilization is a blessing, why should we coldly and selfishly refuse to aid in the work of diffusing it among those who have it not?

Fitness for performing the work is a large element in the obligation. The English do it the best of any nation in the world. It is a happy fate for a land in darkness to be reclaimed by Englishmen. The process is generally a bit rough. We are apt to think that our brethren of England are not quite scrupulous about the rights of the indigenous population of the lands they set out to civilize. But when the work has been done, there can be no question that the result is more permanent and the benefits to the reclaimed and to the world at large are more evident and valuable than is the case with similar works performed by other nations. Nobody doubts that we have the same capacity as the English for spreading the light of civilization. Our laws, institutions, character, and habits of thought are the same. We cannot admit that our kinsmen across the sea can outdo us in this work, though it is for us quite untried. May it not be, then, that Cardinal VAUGHAN's aspiration for the undertaking of "our common mission" will be realized? Already our views about our destiny and our place among the nations of the earth have been substantially altered by the novel experience of dealing with distant possessions. It is not an altogether agreeable experience so far, but we are certain to make a better showing by and by. If we are successful in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, we shall not be restrained by diffidence from engaging to do our part of the work of the "common mission."

It is not by any means improbable that by the middle of the next century men will wonder how liberal-minded and humane Americans could ever have advocated the policy of having nothing to do with the task of opening up the two dark continents to the light of liberty and progress. The isolated situation from which we derive so much satisfaction, security, and content may then be looked upon as shameful and our statesmen as unworthy of their nation and their opportunity. The historian of that day may be able to write the chronicles of powerful and happy new nations that owe their existence to our cheerful acceptance of our part of the "common mission."

If the work of reclamation is not done by the English-speaking peoples, it will be done by peoples who speak German, Russian, and French. We suppose no American will contend that it would be better for the future inhabitants of Asia and Africa that Russia should lay the foundations than that we should lay them in co-operation with Englishmen. Probably no American merchant or manufacturer would think his chances for profitable trade would be just as good under the German or French or Russian flag in these new countries as they would be under the independent flag of the new peoples planted and upheld by England and the United States. In this country we are just beginning to understand the value of the open door and to observe that England leaves the door open in new lands she visits, while the Continental powers try to keep trade in their own hands.

Practical advantage will outweigh sentiment and tradition when the time comes for us to say whether we are willing to do our part of the work of the common mission. If we are convinced that we can make new markets for our goods and products by taking a hand at reclamation, we shall speedily discard our policy of isolation and forget our fears of the consequences of entanglements.

IS IT AN UNMITIGATED MISFORTUNE?

W. R. HORNBLOWER, Esq., of this city, in the course of a temperate discussion of trusts before the State Bar Association of Pennsylvania, said:

> There can be no doubt that these combinations are injurious to the small manufacturers and traders, as well as to the commission man and the commercial traveler. These people are crowded out of business or forced to come to terms with the great concerns. This is an unmitigated misfortune to the country.

Probably this view is more widely held and has made more impression on the popular mind than any other relating to the trusts. It prevails, too, among classes who quite readily see the fallacy of the argument based on the danger of extortionate prices. Mr. HORNBLOWER is in good company in advancing it, for it formed one of the points most emphasized in the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in applying the Sherman anti-trust law to the Joint Traffic Association. But is it a sound view?

That successful combinations for the conduct of any business tend to reduce the cost of doing that business to a degree that drives out small dealers who cannot do it so cheaply is perfectly true. It is equally true that this same reduction in cost is made in part by dispensing with "the commission man and the commercial traveler." But is not this misfortune to them mitigated by the advantage of lower prices to the immeasurably larger class of consumers, if, as Mr. HORNBLOWER admits, lower prices come? Moreover, is it safe to set down as "an unmitigated misfortune to the country" the results of a process that has been going on since the early beginnings of industry in all lines? There has not been a decade in the history of this country that "small manufacturers and traders" have not been driven from business by the introduction of more efficient and economical methods than they employed and by the use of more capital than they could command. The border between New York and Massachusetts is strewn with foundries and foundry villages ruined by the progress of the iron trade, and thousands of farms in both States are abandoned because of the advance of agriculture, the change in each class of cases being due chiefly to the introduction of capital and economy of production. Farmers' wives and daughters in the last generation, within the present limits of the City of New York, added appreciably to the family income by spinning and even by weaving wool. Is it "an unmitigated misfortune to the country" that they can no longer earn money in this way?

The Emperor of Germany has the "qualities of his defects." If he is at times arbitrary and willful beyond the limits of ordinary sovereigns, he defies the prejudices as well as the conventions of his class. His visit to the French training ship at Bergen and the cordial tone of comradeship in which he afterward addressed his message to President LOUBET is a case in point. He may have deeply hidden motives for his action, and the diplomatists of Europe may spend the next month in guessing at them, but what the young men of France will see in it is a surprisingly frank demonstration of sympathy with men of his own profession and a hearty admiration for those in training for it. Some of his own subjects do not like it, and some of the politicians of France will see in it a piece of offensive familiarity toward those whom he must regard as his traditional enemies, but the great body of both peoples are likely to accept it as evidence that he is at heart "a good fellow." That impression never hurts any one.

Mr. OTIS KENDALL STUART has had a bright idea. He has undertaken to make a systematic inquiry as to the popular conception of GEORGE WASHINGTON, being moved thereto by the statement of Prof. McMASTER that while the General and the President are known to us, the man is not. The result is given in an article in The Independent. It is very interesting. The inquiry was addressed, as opportunity offered, to children and students, factory girls and mechanics, clerks and merchants, nurses, teachers, lawyers, doctors, ministers, journalists, artists, and to people of various races, including two Japanese. He concludes that the general impression of the man is much more clear than the impression of the commander or the statesman. Indeed, the opinion as to the greatness of the soldier and the President is not only rather vague, but, on the whole, much less favorable than the facts justify, while very few fail to believe in the greatness of the man and to support it intelligently. Mr. STUART found those he questioned able to give fairly full and specific reasons for thinking that WASHINGTON was a "good, thinking, practical, persistent, brave, broad, well-balanced man in his theatre of action." Doubtless most of us would accept that opinion, but it is extremely interesting to have it demonstrated that it is held quite clearly by a great variety of Americans and some of other nationalities, who are able to give the grounds for it. There are not many of the great names in history that can stand exactly that test.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some decidedly interesting remarks on the origin and object of the civil war appear in an article contributed by Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON to The Richmond Dispatch, in answer to an inquiry as to why the Confederate States never had a Supreme Court. This is a topic which the General, as a lawyer, was thoroughly competent to discuss, but, as it is now a bit belated, it is enough to say that, in Gen. JOHNSON's opinion, the provision in the Confederate Constitution which provided for a Supreme Court was not carried into effect because, on reflection, the Southern leaders decided that such a body was incompatible with belief in the doctrine of State's rights. In the course of his argument, however, the General incidentally expresses some views that have at least an oblique bearing on current events. "The war," he declares, "was a contractors' war. They pushed it on to get contracts, and then pressed it further to make those contracts good." The South, the General asserts, hoped to avoid an appeal to arms, and believed that all the States except those in New England would join in forming a new Union under the Confederate Constitution, which was the old Constitution so amended as to recognize more clearly the reserved powers of the States. "The loss of New England," he continues, "they [the South] were prepared to bear in a resigned and Christian spirit, while they congratulated New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on their new associates, whom they would find so agreeable to live with. I am bound to say that this Confederate hope was superficial and baseless. They never did understand that the war was not for the abolition of slavery, but for the dominion of the strong over the weak; a war of conquest, of selfishness, of avarice. Abolition and humanity were the pretexts; preservation of the Union the mockery, but the reality was the money there was in it, and the money there would be in it when the rich, productive, agricultural South should be made serfs to the vigorous, active, intelligent, greedy North." That makes queer reading in this era of harmony, but then one must remember that Gen. JOHNSON was born in 1829, and that he was well along toward forty when the war ended.

—Of course The Springfield Republican gave a prominent place to the passages in Capt. MARK L. HERSEY's letter from the Philippines, in which American soldiers were charged with the commission of atrocious crimes, but these accusations, it seems, did not delight quite all of The Republican's readers, and one of them, in a communication which The Republican is magnanimous enough to print, expresses the firm belief that there is no Capt. HERSEY, and that the stories ascribed to him were manufactured at home and for home consumption, presumably by members of the Anti-Imperialistic League. This theory, attractive as it is, unfortunately is not tenable. Capt. HERSEY exists, he has been in the regular army since 1883, he is now near Manila, and his letter was first printed in Bangor, a city near the Captain's birthplace, and where anti-imperialism of the league brand does not, so far as we have ever heard or suspected, conduct a branch of its literary bureau. The Republican's correspondent, however, does not confine himself to a denial of the letter's genuineness. He declares that, if authentic, it proves Capt. HERSEY to be either a willful slanderer of his countrymen, or else that he is as bad as the ruffian whose boastings he reported. The correspondent wants to know why the Captain, if he heard the confession of unprovoked murder instead of inventing it, did not perform his duty as an officer and have the criminal arrested and punished. The question is not without pertinence.

—After reviewing the reports made by surgeons who have had opportunities in Cuba and the Philippines for studying the wounds inflicted by modern high-power rifles, The Medical Record concludes that while weapons like the Mauser leave nothing to be desired on the score of humanity, they are failures in that they do not serve the special service for which they were designed. That purpose, of course, was not to produce wounds that heal rapidly, and in a majority of instances do not immediately disable the man hit. Soldiers fire guns with the intention of putting as many as possible of the enemy in a condition that makes further fighting impossible, but if their bullets bore neat little holes through flesh and bone, and, except when vital organs are traversed, cause no appreciable amount of shock to the system, then the soldier's task is rendered both more difficult and more prolonged. When one of the old-fashioned bullets, big and slow moving, struck a man, no matter where, he ceased to be a factor in the proceedings, and even if he escaped with his life, the war was likely to be over before he was again in condition for active service. It is different now. The soldier severely wounded to-day is often in the ranks again within a week. To criticise these consequences of the improvements in arms is distinctly horrible, from one point of view, but logic, like war, is merciless, and bullets were not invented for the purpose of keeping down the death rate. Other conclusions reached by The Medical Record are that the missiles from the new rifles do greater harm, that is, are more effective at long range than at short; that bits of clothing are not carried into wounds, so that the chances of infection are much less than they used to be; and that abdominal wounds are now almost invariably fatal.

—At first thought it is surprising to learn that Boston has been an especially productive field of operations for the recruiting officers ever since the war with Spain began, and that this latest call for volunteers to go to the Philippines has crowded the recruiting offices there with men eager to enlist. On reflection, however, one sees that this is about what might have been expected. The word "Boston," as commonly used by those of us who write and talk in other cities, does not mean Boston at all, but simply a small number of Bostonians, whose persistent volubility creates a wholly false impression as to their local influence and representative character. For reasons complex, but not very mysterious, this minute minority of Boston's population has succeeded in getting itself taken rather seriously by the people living in other parts of the country, and this, reacting, has encouraged and in a way justified the natural tendency of the little group to exaggerate its own importance. But the real Boston is not deceived and goes about its business in utter disregard—contemptuous or amused, it's hard to tell which—of the traditional, conventional, more or less mythical, Boston which supplies the material for such a vast amount of "copy." There is probably as much pessimism here as there, as much impracticability, as much illusion about the past, and as much distrust and fear of the present and the future; but here, somehow these things do not count, even in the minds of outsiders. To be sure, the West and the South have invented a New York of implacable "money sharks" that is as unreal as the Boston of Atkinsons and Garrisons, but the inventors do not believe very firmly in their own creation, while faith has lent a sort of substance to the Boston of fable.

—When one recalls how great was the excitement which followed the first vague and unauthenticated stories of gold discoveries in the Klondike country, it seems remarkable, indeed, that almost no attention at all is paid to the indubitable evidence of the region's wealth that is now presented daily by returning miners. Everybody knows at present what two years ago was only rumored—that gold by the horseload lies not deeply buried by the great northern river, and yet there is no wild rush of fortune hunters, and the occasional short paragraphs into which the papers compress the successes and failures of individual miners are all that the public demands. The fact is that the Klondike was robbed of its "boom" by the war with Spain, and its chance of being a sensation was then cut off, prematurely and forever. This was probably fortunate for Alaska, and certainly fortunate for hundreds of men of small physical and financial resources who would have been carried north if the wild rush had continued, but who can easily resist such temptations as the new fields, now thoroughly understood, continue to present.

GENERAL NOTES.

Miss Louise Humphrey, a teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia, has resigned after fifty-three years of continuous service.

* * *

Brice and Ransome Powers, twin brothers, are still at the age of eighty-five years actively engaged in farming in Delaware County, Ind.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee has once more publicly announced that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator, but will leave that position to "old man McMullin" or "old man Carmack."

* * *

French-Canadian papers and men are still lamenting the exodus of members of their race from the Province of Quebec, and they say that unless checked it means death to French-Canadian influence in the Dominion.

* * *

A monument recently placed in a cemetery in Louisville, Ky., bears inscriptions to the memory of John Austin, a soldier of the Revolution; James Allen Austin, his son, a soldier of the war of 1812; James Grigsby Austin, his grandson, a soldier of the war with Mexico, and James Richard Gathright, his great-grandson, a Confederate soldier, who was killed at Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863. All were privates.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advocates of what is popularly called "the cause of women" cannot make much capital of the reception given by Queen Victoria at Windsor to a few prominent delegates to the International Congress of Women in London. Notwithstanding the "thrill" Miss Susan B. Anthony says she felt "when looking in her wonderful face," it is a well-known fact that the Queen does not look favorably on the woman's rights movement. She believes, and she encourages that belief by her example, that woman's proper and natural sphere is the home, and, while she possesses every opportunity for appearing in public, it is noticeable, as, indeed, it is a matter of much complaint in England, that she avoids as much as possible all public and semi-public occasions. She is noted for her devotion to her family, whose interests she never neglects, a commendable phase of her character, which many women who are ever on the housetops denouncing the slavery of woman by the tyrant man could profitably imitate. Her opposition to divorce is too well established to need mention, which is in strong contradiction to the views of the so-called "strong-minded women," who regard marriage as a restraint, a sort of "pent-up Utica," to what they think are their ideals and who look upon man as a necessary evil. It is not reported that the Queen gave expression at the reception to any thoughts of hers on the causes that brought together so many women, and if she did, it probably would not be by way of encouragement of women's imitation of the ways of man. She simply showed them and the world the womanly, housewifely side of her character by asking all of them to have a cup of tea.

The Queen is continually pointed out as the most shining example of the capacity of woman to govern, when every intelligent person knows, or ought to know, that she has literally nothing to do with the government of the British possessions, except to act as a most respectable figurehead, who must be content to leave the science of government to men, who are nominally subject to her, but she is in reality the subject of the British Parliament—even "the Queen's speeches" at the opening of Parliament being prepared for her signature by the Prime Minister of the day. Apropos of these speeches, a perusal of them would furnish an amusing series of contradictions. The Tory Ministry would have her sign a speech one year, where a most pronounced stand would be taken on certain public questions, while a succeeding Liberal Ministry would get her signature to a document taking a diametrically opposite view on the same questions. This shows what a small factor Queen Victoria is in governing, what by a fiction is called "her possessions." She has never been in politics in the active sense of the word, and, in fact, any interference in it by her would be looked upon, if not in anger, at least regarded as of questionable taste. She is undoubtedly a woman of talent, education, tact, and experience, but it was the men of the British Isles and not the Queen who built up England's greatness during her long reign, in the course of which she saw one prerogative of the Crown lopped off after another until nothing practically is left except royal ceremony. In history she cannot be presented as a commanding Queen, as was Elizabeth, taking part in council and dictating public policy. She will be remembered as a good, wifely, womanly woman, who did not run after any "fads," but who, from girlhood to old age, filled an exalted position with tact, skill, and feminine grace. No—mesdames of the Woman's Rights cult—you cannot get any comfort or inspiration from the life of Queen Victoria in favor of your doctrines.

A HORRID MAN.

New York, July 8, 1899.

A CYNICAL VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having lately given up business and removed from New York to the country, I have tried for some weeks to get along with the newspapers of the vicinity, but always with a feeling of dissatisfaction. Hence I inclose my subscription to the daily herewith.

The only New York papers obtainable of the newsmen hereabout are of the disreputable, semi-reputable, and would-like-to-be-considered respectable class. To one used to reading THE TIMES all of the papers that make use of misleading, screaming headlines are an abomination. Except for short intervals, I have been a reader of THE TIMES since early in the fifties. When a student in a large but remote New England academy I received a sample copy of the weekly, with the above result.

While your sheet is, on the whole, the best published, it does not meet with my unqualified approval. Your course in the Cuban war, and later in the Philippine "insurrection," leaves almost everything to be desired. Neither do you always treat those who differ with you, not only in regard to those two questions, but others also, with that fairness which was so eminent and gracious a characteristic of the paper in its earlier days.

Those who take exception to the policy of the Government in its foreign conquests are not less patriotic or less well-wishers of not only their country, but of their kind, than the most or the least blatant of those who cry out that the flag shall never be lowered where once it has been raised. Our country has grown great and powerful by a strict attention to its own business. It has become wealthy and the hope of the oppressed of all the nations by developing our resources and our institutions. Ergo, let us change that policy. Was ever such a non-sequitur proposed to a sane people?

Let us clear our minds of cant. Do you suppose for an instant that our hearts would have bled for the sufferings of the Cubans had not some of us had our pockets filled with Cuban bonds, and if others of us had not smelt out rich army and navy contracts, and if still others of us had not had rosy dreams of well-salaried offices for ourselves and for our brothers and sons? Our hearts were wrung by the sufferings of the Cubans because they were making heroic struggles for their liberty. But those of us whose hearts go out to the Filipinos for the same reason are denounced as a limited set of unpatriotic, no-account cranks. We have got Hawaii, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, and the politicians are not to be bereft of their anticipated spoil of the Philippines, not if it takes untold blood and treasure from us and deprives that people of all hope of present or future independence. The people are mad with the lust of power and conquest. A day of awakening may come.

O. L.

Avon, Mass., July 5, 1899.

MR. ALGER'S ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your comments on the article from The London Spectator in THE TIMES of July 5 you struck the nail on the head. The cause of England's successful management of her distant colonies is that officials are selected for their capacity and integrity to fill the position to which they are assigned, all of whom understand that they will continue to hold such positions or better ones so long as they desire to do so.

With an "Algerine" Administration such as we now have there are many capable and reputable men who would prefer not to be associated with it. Mr. Alger says that he intends to remain Secretary of War during the continuance of the present Administration, and I suppose he knows the why and wherefore. The Spectator article is full of common sense, and if we had an Administration imbued with any spark of patriotism, such a course as is therein recommended would have been pursued from the start. Without doubt your remarks are well intended, but until after March 1, 1901, we can hope for no betterment. The loss by disease and otherwise of a few thousand men, more or less, makes no difference to our Secretary of War, if we may judge by the course he has heretofore pursued.

Before the war with Spain had been declared it was pointed out to him how our army could be supplied with meat that would not spoil nor would there be money in it for contractors—no notice was taken of the suggestion. So long as this Administration remains in power we shall have to "grin and bear it," unless pressure is brought on Congress to do something for our relief the coming Winter. This, however, seems to be rather a forlorn hope, as it is of the same complexion politically. Possibly if the truth were known the reason that Speaker Reed vacates is he does not wish to "train" with such company—and who can blame a man with an untarnished reputation for coming to such conclusion? We may well say with Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

New York, July 6, 1899.

AMERICAN.

THE DOLLAR COINED IN 1804.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On to-day's first page of THE TIMES there appears an article "A Dollar Sells for $1,000. The article is a fraud all through. No dollars were coined in 1804 bearing that date. Some were struck privately after 1840, but no holder of one ever visited Racine, it would be safe to say, and if he did, such a piece would never be used as currency; and, finally, nobody could be found to pay $1,000, or half of it, for such a humbug as the 1804 is known to be. No coin experts exist in Chicago.

D. PROSKEY,
Manager New York Coin and Stamp Co.

New York, June 29, 1899.

CHICAGO, July 6.—In reference to this matter, Archie L. Doherty, Manager of the United States Coin and Stamp Exchange, which has been in existence many years and does an international business, was seen. Mr. Doherty said: "Dollars bearing the mark of 1804 were really in existence. It is known that the dies for the coin were made and some two hundred impressions were struck off without the date. It is also known that restrikes were minted with the date line, although the number is very small. I should be glad to give any man $1,000 for one of the coins."

When asked about the possibility of such a coin being found in Racine Mr. Doherty said that there was not only a possibility but a probability of such a thing. Mr. Doherty adds that Smith's Catalogue, New York, is the standard authority on numismatics. In this appears a cut of the "1804 dollar." The description says the value of the coin is at least $1,000.

PREMIUMS ON CITY BONDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice occasional advertisements in your journal of the proposed sale of large amounts of city bonds "exempt from taxation except for State purposes." Will you kindly consent to answer a few questions in connection with this matter? First—Is it commonly supposed that the premium received on such securities more than equals the loss from inability to tax them? Second—If the city makes money (so to speak) by receiving a large premium on these bonds, why are not all our municipal bonds sold on the same basis? Third—Can any city in the State of New York sell its securities "exempt from taxation except for State purposes," or has the Greater New York a monopoly in respect to that privilege? I would not intrude on your attention, only I deem the subject in its entirety one of public interest. HENRY NORTON.

Brooklyn, July 6, 1899.

Deputy Controller Daly said yesterday in reply to these queries: "The premiums received on municipal bonds have no reference to their taxation or non-taxation. Municipal bonds are exempted from taxation except for State purposes by the general tax laws. This is true of all the towns or cities in the State, as well as New York. The city does not make money by receiving a large premium on bonds. The premium only reduces the interest rate which the city must pay to the holders of bonds, who are, in fact, the city's creditors. It is obvious that the city cannot tax, for its own purposes, its own obligations without working an injustice on the holders of its bonds."

GOLF AS THE NATIONAL GAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The establishing of the new golf club at Garden City will mark an era in the newly adopted National game."—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is usual to restrict the term "National game" to a sport that had its origin in the country in question. Golf can never be a National game of ours. It is the national game of Scotland.

The above is from The Evening Sun and shows that the editor of the latter journal is not well informed in regard to golf. It was played on Manhatten Island in the time of the Dutch, and there is a law on the old books bearing Peter Stuyvesant's signature forbidding the playing of golf in the streets of New Amsterdam.

CIVIS.

New York, July 5, 1890.

A POEM TO LEMUEL QUIGG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in an article published in THE TIMES on Saturday from a correspondent regarding Lemuel Quigg. Though a clergyman, I am very fond of skits if they come hot. At the time Mr. Seth Low and the Cits attempted to defeat the combined army of Democrats and Republicans, I wrote the following for my own entertainment. Mr. Quigg was extinguished, but he seems to have come up again.

Lemuel Quigg! Lemuel Quigg!
Hit him a lick and give him a dig.
He has proved to be a veritable prig.
And, though very little, thought himself big.
In fact he has proved so very small
He could hide himself in a crack of a wall.
Moral:
This is the result of following Tom Platt,
Who thought himself a sly old rat;
But proved to be a veritable tomcat.

Question: Where are we at! W. T. F.
Brooklyn, July 5, 1899.

Tammany Hall's Orators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was refreshing to read Mr. Woodberry's report of a speech by Mr. Gerald Gair in your issue of the 3d inst. If Tammany Hall has many men in its ranks of Mr. Gair's seeming calibre it is a great pity the leaders do not turn them loose at election time instead of the mossbacks who are permitted to "orate" from the tailboards of wagons on behalf of that organization. In my opinion a street corner is not the place for an oration. What the people who congregate there want nowadays is crisp talks by men of ideas, not chunks of campaign literature gotten by rote and then declaimed at them.

W. W.

New York, July 5, 1899.

Attitude of Admiral Schley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my hearty congratulations for the able article in your issue of the 29th ult. in defense of "the peerless" (but much-abused) Admiral Schley. The manner in which he has conducted himself throughout this affair, in the face of all the vituperation and base slander, proves him to be both a gentleman and a soldier, "without fear and without reproach."

CHARLES L. ADAMS.

Otter River, Va., July 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Absorbing Question.

The negro problem—the choice between two ten-cent watermelons.—Atlanta Constitution.

Easy Inference.

McSwatters—I wonder where a "cool million" originated.

McSwitters—It must have started in the Klondike.—Syracuse Herald.

Contrariety of Human Nature.

She had gone away for rest and quiet, which the doctor said she needed, and the following is an extract from her first letter home:

"This place won't do at all. Why, there's nothing to do."—Chicago Post.

An Experienced Tourist.

"I know the best way to pack a trunk for a Summer trip."

"What is your plan?"

"I put in all the clothes I know I can't get along without, and then I throw out two-thirds of them."—Chicago Record.

He Sticks.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Rep.

A little political comedy now on the boards reminds us somehow of Shakespeare's Lucio. "By my troth, I'll go with thee to the lane's end," said that light-hearted young chap, to the reverend man who was fain to be quit of his company. "Nay, friar; I am a kind of burr; I shall stick."

THE OLD TOM CAT.

From The Denver Evening Post.

We have read a heap of gush about the
voices of the night
When the moon is flooding Earthland with
a sea of silver light,
When the stars are softly winking at each
other in the skies,
And the breezes gently whisper atmospheric lullabys.
There are voices of the night that soothe
a sleepy fellow's ear
Blended in a tender chorus that is mighty
nice to hear,
But there always comes another one to
knock their music flat—
That's the devilish soprano of the old Tom
cat!

When the toil of day is over and the face
begins to yawn
And the eyelids get to droopin' like their
energy was gone,
Then we pull ourselves together, muster
courage to unshuck,
And we think the bed the very softest snap
we ever struck.
Pretty soon the vision-angel opens up his
nightly show,
And we watch the fair dream pictures as
they brightly come and go,
Till there comes a squally veto on such ecstasy as that
In the sleep-destroying solo of the old Tom
cat.

In a voice he thinks is tender and a dream
of harmony
He will perch upon the woodshed and will
call his sweet Marie,
And the two will get together and rehearse
their tale of love
In a way t'd scare an angel from its roosting place above!
Then a fellow's Christian spirit always goes
upon a strike,
And his words are wild as ever came resounding down the pike
As he hurls his household treasures out to
interrupt the chat
Of that diabolic pussy and her old Tom cat!

We are weary of the story of the voices of
the night
Told by dream-afflicted poets when they've
nothing else to write,
For they pick the grains of sweetness from
the chaff of painful fact,
And omit the sounds by which our ears are
devilishly racked!
Why the dickens don't the scribblers fire a
volley now and then
At the nuisance that makes demons of us
meek and saintly men?
Cease to send their fancy pictures through
the old poetic hat
And assault the nightly warbling of the old
Tom cat?

EMPEROR AND REICHSTAG

German Representatives Determined to Stand by Constitutional Rights.

FIRMNESS OF VON BALLESTREM

Centre Party, Though in Minority, Governs—Gossip of the Imperial Capital—Von Buelow's Popularity.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN June 27.—After holding nine and ninety sittings, the Reichstag has been prorogued until Nov. 14, and people are asking what the assembly has accomplished during its six months' session. Rarely has a legislature been so barren of positive results. The Army Increase bill, the budget, the Old Age Pensions Insurance bill, the provisional treaty with Great Britain, and the Carolines Purchase bill comprise the fruits of the Reichstag's labors. Among the important measures undisposed of are Herr von Podbielski's bills for the reform of the postal, telephone, and telegraph laws and the Meat Inspection bill, which have encountered so much opposition on the first reading and in committee that there is little likelihood of their adoption after the recess.

From another point of view the session has had important results. The debates on the Army Increase bill and the defeated Penal Servitude bill have shown that the elect of the German nation are determined to stand by their constitutional rights, and neither to overburden the taxpayer by unnecessary military expenditure nor to allow any curtailment of the liberty of association and coalition. Incidentally, these debates proved the fact that the Reichstag is governed by a well-disciplined minority. The Centre party contains but 105 members, or about one-fourth of the total membership of the House, yet it has shown decisively that it holds the balance of power and can "make or mar" the success of any measure introduced.

Count von Ballestrem has won his golden spurs as a Reichstag President. He has been strict but tactful in the maintenance of discipline among the members, and has at the same time jealously defended the rights and privileges of the House whenever any attempt at encroachment thereon has been made by a representative of the Government. On Wednesday he had occasion to object to a remark made by Herr Brefeld, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, during the slow death of the Emperor's Penal Servitude bill. The incident is worth recounting. It arose out of a speech made by Herr Roesicke, who quoted the orations of the Emperor at Oeynhausen and Bielefeld. He was interrupted by the President with a request to observe the parliamentary rule which requires members to ignore utterances of the Emperor not officially reported. Herr Roesicke replied that the speeches in question had appeared in the columns of the official Reichsanzeiger. Count von Ballestrem admitted that this fact altered his view of the case and allowed the speaker to continue his comments. Minister Brefeld, who took the floor next, protested that the previous orator had been allowed to disregard the constitutional usage, which bars the Reichstag from introducing the person of the Emperor into debates. The President waited until the Minister had finished his speech. He then arose and expressed deep regret that a member of the Bundesrath should have taken upon himself to express an opinion on a question of order which the President had already disposed of. Such an action could but render the President's task more difficult and tend to diminish his authority in the House.

The rebuke was very neatly worded, and the Minister rose to explain that he had not intended to diminish the President's authority, but merely to deprecate the fact that there should be introduced into the debate matters which were excluded by usage from all Parliaments the world over. Count von Ballestrem curtly replied that he would add nothing to his previous remarks. The incident is unprecedented in the history of the Reichstag. Besides being an intimation to the Government that no interference with the parliamentary rights of the Reichstag will be brooked by the present President, it may also serve to remind the Emperor that in a constitutional country the responsibility for the Government's policy should be allowed to rest with the Ministers, and not be assumed by the sovereign in after-dinner speeches. Personal government is not sanctioned by the Constitution of the German Empire, and, although the present Emperor's immense popularity with his subjects is a sufficient safeguard against trouble to-day, there is no telling what would be the result of an attempt at personal government by a successor not favored with the popularity and magnetic charm of William II.

MARRIAGES OF STAGE FAVORITES.

During recent years many favorite theatrical artists have disappeared from public notice, and the question is asked, "What has become of them?" Of the ladies many have married into the best society. Formerly it was only the ballet stars who married princes and nobles. For instance, the three Taglioni girls married, respectively, Prince Joseph von Windisch-Graetz, Count Gilbert des Voisins, and Count Dubourg, while Camilla Stephanska was wedded to Prince Sagu-and-Wittgenstein. Bertha Linda, after her first husband's death, became Countess Strachwitz, and Katharina Abel secured Baron Orsich for a husband. Of late years the matrimonial luck of the ballerine has not diminished. Antonie Barth was led to the altar in 1893 by Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Prince von Tornow's wife was once the dainty dancer named Toni Kitzing. The only living erstwhile comedienne espoused by a reigning prince is Ellen Franz, a forgotten favorite, who was married to George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Other former actresses are Baroness Rehbinder, (née Anna Bergemann,) Countess von der Goltz, (the tragedienne Louise Erhardt,) Countess Prokesch-Osten, (the soubrette Friederike Gostmann,) and Baroness von Zedlitz-Neukirch, (once Ida Klaus of the Berlin Residenz-Theater,) Ida Jäger, the singer, married Prince Sulkowski; Helene Jolanda is now Baroness von Königswarter; Antonie Janich of the Vienna Court Theatre is Countess Arco-Valley; Pauline Lucca, the one-time prima donna of the Berlin opera, is Baroness Wallhofen. Her comrade, Angelina Luger, married Count Toto. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was married to Johanna Lorsinger. Princess Tatischew was formerly Helene Meyerhoff, a popular operette diva. Countess von Dornberg, the morganatic wife of Prince Louis of Hesse, was Emilie Hezic, whose stage name in Germany was Milena. Gertrude Portner married Prince George Bentheim-Steinfurth. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hanau chose Albertine Stauber, the Vienne operette singer, as his bride. Sophie Stehle, the opera singer, is now Baroness von Knigge. The late Prince Rudolf von Liechtenstein married the actress Hedwig Stein, and Mélanie Stein, the singer, is the widow of Col. von Tempsky. The widow of Prince Lowenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg is remembered by old Berlin theatregoers as Amalie Wollrabe.

Many scientists and high officials have married theatrical beauties. Prof. Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, espoused Hedwig Feenbrück. Lina Fuhr, once popular at the Berlin Theater Royal, is the widow of Dr. Waldau. Prof. Neusser of Vienna robbed the Court opera of Paula Mark to make her his wife. Marla Prun, whose triumphs at the Berlin Deutsche Theater were remarkable, is the wife of Prof. Winter, the great authority on women's surgery at Königsberg University. Finance Minister von Berr married Maximiliane Schaumberger, and the Mayoress of Eslinger, Frau Müllberger, was once Elisabeth Leisinger of the Berlin opera.

All the former favorites have not, however, married. Anita Augspurg, one of the leaders of the feminist movement in Germany, who has taken the degree of Doctor of Laws, is a retired actress. Marie Holland, formerly an opera singer, is now a sworn interpreter and professor of the Russian language at Stettin.

The male players who have left the stage include Oscar Blenke, the comic, and Steiner, the operette tenor, both of whom are now in business as restaurant keepers. Franz von Schönthan, the comedy writer; Richard Schmidt-Cabanis, editor of the satirical Ulk; Rudolf Elcho, the novelist, and Maximilian Harden, the editor of the Zukunft, all formerly trod the boards. Franz Titzenthaler is a photographer, after being a stage hero; the former tenor, Johannes Schleich, is a landscape artist; Karl Scholl is a preacher, after being a comedian and theatrical manager; Max Auzinger still appears in public, but as "Ben-Ali-Bey," the Oriental magician.

The Emperor's four youngest children have taken up their Summer residence at Berchtesgaden, in Upper Bavaria. They are registered on the official list of arrangers as August Wilhelm, Count of Ravensberg; Oscar, Count of Ravensberg; Joachim, Count of Ravensberg, and Victoria Louise, Countess of Ravensberg. Their two elder brothers will join them on July 5, and the Empress will arrive at Berchtesgaden a few days later.

PETITIONS TO THE EMPEROR.

Emperor William receives all sorts of strange petitions. Sometimes little girls write to him asking for a new doll with blue eyes that will open and shut. Servant girls ask him to permit their soldier sweethearts to marry them before their period of military service has expired. Now a shoemaker at Nordhausen has humbly petitioned his Majesty to send a set of playing cards which have been used personally by the Emperor at his favorite game of skat. The shoemaker says he wants the cards as "relics."

Postmaster General von Podbielski is an enthusiastic advocate of the autocar, and is one of the leading spirits of the autocar exhibition which is to be held this year in Berlin. He is now having experiments made with motorcars for the postal service. The relative merits of benzine cars and electric accumulator wagons are being tested with a view to their adoption by the Post Office Department. At present the ambulant sorting carriages are drawn by two horses.

The arbitration section of the Berlin Tribunal of Commerce has demonstrated its value by putting an end to the masons' strike. Work was resumed on Tuesday morning (June 27) on a basis satisfactory to all parties. It has been arranged by the Arbitration Board that the 60 pfennigs per hour rate shall be paid until the end of this year. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1900, 62½ pfennigs will be the hourly wage, and the full 65 pfennigs rate demanded by the strikers will be paid from Oct. 1, 1900, to March, 1901. A mixed committee of employers and workmen will be instituted and will meet from time to time to settle differences as they may arise.

The effective action of the Arbitration Board in this grave crisis will, it is hoped, induce employers and workmen in other trades to submit to its jurisdiction in the future whenever there is danger of a strike or lockout.

Herr Lautenburg, the Director of the Residenz Theater, has arranged for a season of German plays in Paris during next year's exhibition. Agnes Sorma will be the star.

Preparations are being made to celebrate in worthy style the centenary of the Berlin Polytechnicum, or Technical High School. This institution has 3,000 pupils, and sends out engineers, architects, electricians, and chemists to all parts of the world. It has been the means of revolutionizing the industrial life of the country by the application of scientific methods in the workshop, and the pre-eminence of Germany in the world's markets to-day can be distinctly traced to its influence. The school was founded on Oct. 19, 1799, and since then kindred establishments have been instituted in eight other towns.

Baron von Hammerstein, the former editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, was released from prison on Monday, having completed his full sentence of three years' penal servitude. He is a physical wreck. Three friends awaited him in a cab with a couple of big trunks containing wearing apparel, &c. They drove with him to the railway station, but refused to state his destination.

By conferring on Herr von Bülow the title of Count the Emperor has ratified public sentiment in regard to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is the general opinion in political circles that Count von Bülow is a statesman, not a mere politician. Since he has had charge of the foreign policy of Germany he has been called upon to handle several very delicate matters. In no case has he yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him by irresponsible jingoes and their organs, and yet he has at the same time insisted firmly on the observance of Germany's rights. He is the only member of the Government who can invariably count on the confidence of the Reichstag, and will probably be summoned one day to fill the post of Chancellor of the Empire.

J. PARSLOW.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

Central Americans on the Pacific Coast Receive Reports of a Serious Crisis.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Prominent citizens of Central America living here claim to have received dispatches indicating that Guatemala is on the verge of another serious revolution. President Cabreras's attempt to force $6,000,000 of paper money into circulation is the alleged cause of the whole difficulty.

It is reported that Dr. José Llorondo, the leader of the Conservative Party; Juan Francisco Ponciano, President of the Occidental Bank of Guatemala, and José E. Sanchez, a capitalist of the Guatemalan capital, who have taken an active part in the present affairs, were threatened with imprisonment and death, and sought refuge in the Mexican Legation. The Mexican Minister is said to have afforded them the protection of the Legation pending an inquiry into the principal offenses with which they are charged.

Recently Devilla, President of the Columbia Bank of Guatemala, is reported to have fled from the country in fear of his life.

The advices also announced the shooting of Congressman Rosendo Santacruz at Tache, and Congressman José Maria Uhlze, near Chiato, in the Department of Esquipula. It is said that exchange has bounded upward with leaps until it stands at the unprecedented figure of 500.

SOME POST OFFICE RECORDS.

Great Increase in the Local Service in the Last Twenty Years.

A comparison recently made between the present annual receipts of the Post Office in this city and those of twenty years ago shows that they have doubled in that period. The increase in this line has far outstripped that in population, which seems to indicate that the city is growing even more rapidly as a commercial centre than as a great hive of humanity. In 1880 the population of New York was 1,203,299, and in 1899 the same territory, is estimated, had a population of 2,000,000.

During the last twenty years the gross receipts of the office derived from the sale of stamps and rent of boxes have increased $5,311,475.80, until the total receipts have reached $8,811,475.80. This increase would probably have been twice as much but for the reduction of postage on first and second class matter, the former having been reduced from 3 cents a half ounce to 2 cents an ounce, and the latter from 2 cents a pound to 1 cent a pound in 1885, and the registry fee from 10 cents to 8 cents in 1890.

The present net revenue is $5,341,932.01, as against $2,758,717.81 twenty years ago. The number of pieces of mail matter registered has increased from 279,085 to 1,363,183, and the number of money orders issued and paid from 1,025,000 to 3,322,801—the values of which have increased from $10,946,068 to $21,018,385.49. The number of foreign orders certified for payment in this and foreign countries has increased from 283,802 to 1,032,950, and the total amount increased from $4,762,859.12 to $16,040,653.26. The fees on foreign orders remain the same, but those on domestic orders have decreased materially, the amount charged for $100 being 30 cents, as against 45 cents, and other amounts correspondingly less.

Twenty years ago the only countries with which the United States had treaties for transacting a money order business were Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France, and Switzerland, while now this service is exchanged with all countries except Russia, Spain, and Mexico. Postal arrangements have been made with almost every part of the world. The total of the money order exchanges with foreign countries in the period under consideration has increased from $51,231,749.04 to $121,772,618.10.

Since the act of March 3, 1885, establishing special delivery service, the number of letters so delivered has increased from 147,562 during the first year to 765,949 during the last fiscal year.

One feature of the service which shows a marvelous growth and the progress made in the publication of newspapers and magazines is the quantity of second-class matter mailed by publishers and newsdealers. The increase in this matter has been 62,092,000 pounds, until the total has reached 80,770,106 pounds, or 40,000 tons, and the number of mailers has increased from 500 to 1,100. During the last fiscal year there were sold 325,300,250 stamps, 68,735,000 postal cards, and 57,011,950 envelopes, the increase in twenty years being 150 per cent.

Twenty years ago 497 letter carriers and 759 clerks, distributed among the General Post Office and thirteen branches, were sufficient to perform the service, whereas at present there are employed 1,438 carriers and 1,928 clerks, distributed among the General Post Office and thirty branches, exclusive of 120 sub-stations.

The growth of the free delivery service is shown by the following changes since 1879:

Number of collections then, 2 to 17, now, 4 to 39.

Number of deliveries then, 2 to 7; now, 4 to 9.

Number of street letter boxes then, 1,172; now, 2,350.

Number of street package boxes then, none; now, 439.

Number of delivery routes then, 291; now, 416.

Number of collection routes then, 75; now, 142, exclusive of wagon routes, of which there are now sixteen in operation.

POPE AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Catholic World Magazine Says Leo Suggested It to the Czar and Is Grieved Over the Results.

Some hitherto unpublished facts relative to the origin of the idea which has resulted in the Peace Conference at The Hague will appear in the August number of the Catholic World Magazine, under the title of "The Peace Conference, and What It Might Have Been." Because of the failure of the Czar to send an invitation to the Vatican to be represented at the Peace Conference, on account of the objection of the Italian Government to even an implied recognition of the Pope's temporal power, the article recites, an unjustifiable slight was placed upon Leo XIII., who originated the Peace Conference idea. "This will be news to many," the story continues, "but it is an undeniable, incontrovertible fact which is here advanced on the highest authority." Following is the story of Leo's suggestion of the Peace Conference:

"When Emperor Alexander III. died, in November, 1894, the Pope was one of the first to whom formal announcement of the event and of the accession of his son Nicholas was made. The Pope was invited to send his representative to the coronation of the new Czar. To the special Pontifical embassy which went to Moscow for this purpose quite extraordinary honor and attention were paid by the Russian authorities. The special representative of the Pope was Mgr. Agliardi, then apostolic nuncio to Vienna and now Cardinal Prince of the Church, and in his suite was Mgr. Tarnassi, a young ecclesiastic belonging to the Papal diplomatic corps.

"When the special mission left Moscow to return to Rome, Mgr. Tarnassi detached himself from it and turned his steps toward St. Petersburg. No secret was made of the fact that he had gone there on a private diplomatic mission to the Russian Government. The nature of this mission was for the time being unknown, but the fact that Mgr. Tarnassi had been fully successful in the undertaking intrusted to him was soon announced, and the practical proof of it was had when the Vatican shortly afterward rewarded the young ecclesiastic by appointing him to the important position of internuncio at The Hague.

"Later on the fact came out that Mgr. Tarnassi's special mission was to convey a special proposal to the Russian Government, that the Czar should on the inauguration of his reign publicly and solemnly call upon the nations of Europe to join hands in an effort for peace and social well-being, and as a first step thereto to begin a reduction in their costly armaments and military organizations, which were threatening to lead not only to financial ruin, but also to serious social disaster.

"The Pope's proposal was received by the Russian Minister with much diffidence, but on the arguments by which it was backed being exposed by Mgr. Tarnassi, the statesmen were won round, and the young Czar himself clinched matters by taking up the idea enthusiastically and intrusting the Papal representative to inform the Holy Father that his desire in the matter would be accomplished to the fullest.

"Even at that time his Holiness had foreseen all the details of the practical carrying out of the project, and even then Holland had been looked to as the most suitable place for holding the projected meeting of the delegates of the powers. It was on this account that Mgr. Tarnassi was appointed apostolic internuncio to parley and prepare the way, as far as the Court of Holland was concerned, for the coming congress.

"Suddenly it was learned that, through the petty animosity of the Italian Government, the Pontifical representatives would be excluded from the Peace Conference. There is no denying the fact that the tidings came as a blow to the venerable Pontiff. His work for the conference was henceforward at an end, and he could now only impassively look on."

In conclusion, the writer thus speaks of the results of the Peace Conference: "Many minor points of interest have undoubtedly been settled in the Peace Conference at The Hague. Such, for instance, are the questions of privateering, the rights of private property at sea during a war, the use of explosive projectiles, the prerogative of the Red Cross Society, and similar items. But, be it noted, these and other matters, on which the members of the congress reached definite conclusions, have relation to what is to take place during war. In other words, the conference is a preparation for the exigencies of war. A peace conference it has proved only in name.

"As a peace conference its results have been Dead Sea fruit. No one alive deplores this fact more than Leo XIII. But those who organized the conference may well reflect what measure of the ill success of the undertaking is attributable to their want of judgment and foresight in excluding from the conference the potentate who was the real father of the project, and who alone could have aided most mightily to its successful outcome."

CUBAN ORPHAN FUND GROWS.

Additional Subscriptions Bring the Total Up to $16,064.25.

The Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund report the following subscriptions: Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Assistant Treasurer Ladies' Auxiliary, $1,415; Miss Iola Van Ness, G. T. Kirby, Heimann & Lichten, Elizabeth D. van de Sande, Mrs. E. L. Crabb, James H. Oliver, Henry Chauncy, E. V. Loew, John L. Rankin, $5 each; Abram S. Post, $2; anonymously, $11.25; Mrs. James M. Crafts, Mr. and Mrs. N. Witherell, Thomas B. Adams, S. Brooks, James H. Jouls, H. K. Porter, $200 each; Evert Jansen Wendell, Muller, Schall & Co., Blake Bros. & Co., Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Mrs. H. K. Porter, Miss Annie May Hegeman, George F. Braker, William Jay Schieffelin, A. F. W. Painter, J. T. Atterbury, G. G. Williams, Mrs. J. B. Ames, T. L. Manson, Jr., Edward C. Moore, James M. Parrish, Edward Tiffany Dyer, $100 each; Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer Auxiliary No. 5, National Relief Committee, $1,000; Missionary Society of the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va.; L. A. Cole, John F. Thompson, S. G. Nelson, I. O. Rankin, $10 each; A. D. Juilliard, Edward F. Millikin, Gen. F. V. Greene, A. L. Barber, Henry Sampson, $500 each; A. S. Frissel, Theodore W. Lulling, James Byrne, T. W. Henry, C. K. Robinson, J. C. Rock, the Rev. Dr. C. R. Smith, "A Friend, through G. W. G.," $25 each; J. W. Moyet, $1; Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Robert S. Towne, Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. C. M. de Suzzare-Verdi, $50 each; "Three Friends," $15; F. L. Stetson, Pliny Fisk, Morris K. Jesup, C. T. Barney, $250 each; First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary, Pittsburg, $1,000; C. C. Cuyler, $150.

There had been previously reported by the Trustees $5,650. These additional subscriptions make the total $16,064.25. Needed buildings have been provided by the local authorities at Remedios and the work there has been pushed energetically. To Miss Gill, in Cuba, $5,000 has been sent.

GARROTED IN UNION SQUARE.

Charles Aul Robbed of Jewelry and Money—Man with Booty Escaped.

Special Officer Ticho of the Fifth Street Station had two young men remanded at Yorkville Court yesterday who had garroted and robbed Charles Aul, a baker of 216 Monroe Street, of his jewelry and $15 in money in Union Square Park early in the morning. They were Harry Hudson, eighteen years old, of 515 East Twelfth Street, and Thomas Jordan, seventeen years, of 259 Avenue B.

Aul, who is a small, stockily built man of middle age, was coming through the park at 4 o'clock when he was seized by Hudson, Jordan, and another man, who threw him down, grabbed him by the throat, and rifled his clothes. They stole his sixty-five-dollar gold watch, a chain and locket worth $45, a diamond stud worth $50, and his cash, and fled. As they started to run Ticho came along. He saw the men running, and at the same time caught sight of Aul, who had regained the use of his voice.

Aul shouted "police!" and then bounded after the fugitives. Ticho managed to catch Hudson and Jordan. The third man, who had all the jewelry and money, managed to escape. Owing to the intoxicated condition of Aul when he appeared in court Magistrate Meade decided to adjourn the hearing until to-day.

Trained Nurse a Victim of Whisky.

Thomas Andrews, thirty-one years old, a trained nurse, was an applicant for aid at Bellevue Hospital last night. He says he was engaged as a nurse in some of the best families for years. When whisky was prescribed they always got the best. Andrews says he usually took dose for dose with his patient. The result is that he is now a wreak. He last lived at 125 Bowery. When put out of there he went to Bellevue.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE TRANSVAAL AND PLANS FOR A POSSIBLE CAMPAIGN.—There is much discussion just now in London over the military strength that the Transvaal Republic might be able to put into the field and the plan of attack or defense she has in view. Gen. Piet Joubert, who was second in command in 1889, is now Commanding General. On his staff he has several ex-German officers. The Boer active force consists of 30,000 men, armed with Mauser rifles, besides their artillery, consisting of 46 rapid-fire rifles of the very latest pattern, handled by 1,000 trained artillerists, drawn from the ranks of the German or Dutch armies. In case of war the Boers expect to receive substantial aid, particularly in the form of artillery, from the Orange Free State. On the declaration of war a Boer force of 8,000 men would enter the Orange Free State and march on Kimberley. Not only is the railroad leading thither already under the control of the Transvaal, but the military has also seized the fords across the Vell River into the Free State. Having captured Kimberley, which as yet is only defended by a small force of volunteers under command of Col. Harris, the Boers would destroy with dynamite the De Beers diamond mines. They would then destroy the railroad over which they had passed and advance south on Cape Town, taking their way through the western provinces, where the population is mostly Dutch, and among whom, it is said, secret recruits have already been raised. Gen. Joubert has boasted that he would be master of Cape Town in fourteen days after the declaration of war. He has no doubt that he can easily defeat all the forces under Gen. Butler that are likely to arrive within a month. In the meantime another large force of Boers will be stationed along the frontier of Bechuanaland to prevent an invasion from that direction, and steps will also be taken to guard an attack from Mashonaland. The Boers will act on the defensive only along the Natal frontier, while, as has been said, the main army will be concentrated on Cape Town. Should the passes into the Transvaal be forced or should the Uitlanders attempt an insurrection, the Boers rely upon their recently erected forts at Johannesburg, which are expected to defend Pretoria as well as to subdue the local insurgents. Such is the plan of campaign that has been conceived by Gen. Joubert and his European staff and approved by President Krüger.

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THE ACCOMPLICES OF PIETRO ACCIARITO.—It may be recalled that on the twenty-ninth anniversary of his marriage, which was celebrated last year, an attempt was made on the life of King Humbert by one Pietro Acciarito, who was arrested and condemned to hard labor for life. Acciarito, who is a well-known Anarchist, denied that he had accomplices, yet the evidence before the Government showed that he must have been assisted in his crime in many ways. Lately the prison authorities gave him to understand that a confession would ameliorate his condition. Again he denied that he had accomplices. A police spy in the disguise of a prisoner was placed in the next cell to his and gradually gained his acquaintance and later his confidence. Conversations were carried on by means of a series of knocks on the wall separating the cell—a method of communication well known to criminals. The police spy represented himself as a rabid Anarchist who would have succeeded where Acciarito failed had he not been arrested. To him the unconscious Acciarito made a confession and gave the names of some of his accomplices, but not all. The Government placed the greatest importance on discovering the unknown ones, and the spy, through the medium of the knocks, informed the prisoner that his wife had a few months before borne him a son, and that unless he confessed all the Government would find the means to do away with the child, that it might not grow up to take vengeance on the King. When the credulous victim heard this he addressed a petition to his Majesty, praying for pardon for himself and his accomplices, who he named in full, that he might save the life of his imaginary child. The alleged accomplices are now being tried in Rome; they are five in number, and all stoutly repudiate the confession of Acciarito. It is stated, however, that the police have abundant evidence pointing to their complicity.

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NUMEROUS RESIGNATIONS OF ARISTOCRATIC FRENCH OFFICERS.—As has already been related in these columns, one of the final acts of Minister of War Krantz of the late French Cabinet was to transfer many army officers with aristocratic names from Paris to the provinces. This method has been continued by the present Minister of War. One of the results has been that several officers have handed in their resignations. A recent number of Le Libre Parole contains a letter signed "Pierre Arnal," addressed to the President of the Republic. As the signature is placed in quotation marks, it may be assumed to be nom de guerre, but the paper vouches for the authenticity of the document, which the editor says is a sample of a dozen that he has received of late. This particular letter reads, in part, as follows: "Since my sword is not to be utilized to rid my country of the enemy, who has crossed the frontier, and of whom you are the prisoner; since it is to be used only to salute you, I give it back. While wearing it I blushed twice. I was under arms at the Foreign Office when you entered there on your way from Versailles amid hisses, and when the flag near me was lowered in your honor it seemed to me that a little of your shame was spattered on it and on me. One day, again, I was on guard in your palace, and after my night round, having assured myself that no danger menaced you, I wept over the profession I was made to follow. I dreamed that a Déroulède was ordering me to arrest you. The reality of things forced me on the morrow to pay you military honors. You looked at me. I know not whether you saw the angry blush on my cheeks. I hate you. Sir, solely because you are doing a great deal of harm to France. You represent not wicked forces, but crafty and dangerous weakness. After having defended the robbers, you are preparing to defend the traitors. I offered my resignation in order to say what I think. * * * My father was an officer of perfect honor, who, as valiant soldier, taught me to scorn people like you. This, believe me, is all I have to say to you."

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THE FINANCES OF THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.—M. Delombre, Minister of Commerce in the Dupuy Cabinet, has just published the results of his official inquiry into the finances of the coming Exposition of 1900. The result is considered very satisfactory by the promoters of the enterprise. The 100,000,000f. voted for the exposition will be exceeded by about 4,000,000f., but there will be no necessity to appeal for a further grant, as this sum will be more than covered by additional receipts. One of the chief causes of the increased outlay is the great demand for space on the part of the different foreign powers, which has exceeded all expectations. On the other hand, the amount being brought in by concessions to promoters of entertainments is already vastly in excess of what had been estimated. The eleven such concessions made up to December, 1898, had produced 2,500,000f., a sum almost equal to the entire amount yielded by the concessions accorded for the 1889 exposition. Reviewing the progress made with the exposition works, the report states that only the Electrical Palace and the Water Palace are at all behind hand. Still there is reason to believe that both these structures will be completed in time. M. Delombre is convinced that nothing but unforeseen accidents can prevent the opening of the exposition at the date originally fixed. He also expresss the opinion that the success of the exposition is assured—everything pointing, indeed, to a quite unprecedented triumph.

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CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S CRITICISM OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.—A sermon recently preached by Cardinal Vaughan at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anthony, London, has called forth much heated comment in the press of the British metropolis. Cardinal Vaughan said that at the present day there was a large number of sincere, cultured men, clergy and laity, in the Anglican Church—in that Establishment which seemed to contain, like Noah's ark, all kinds of things, all kinds of professions and practices, no matter how they differed—in this Establishment there was a large and growing party that was looking for Catholic truth, and trying once more to popularize those Catholic doctrines and practices once well known in the English nation. These men were endeavoring to the utmost in their power to bring back to the land Catholic verities and practices, and had created a revolution within the pale of the Establishment. The Anglican Archbishops sat smiling and fearing, looking for some compromise whereby they might still be able to comprehend within the elastic limits of the Establishment those who professed doctrines and practices which were denounced to the echo by the majority of the members of the Church of England. If Catholics prayed without ceasing that would England once again return to the Roman Catholic faith.

RIOT ON EXCURSION BARGE.

Italian Society's Outing Ends in Bloodshed According to a Participant in the Affair.

The first annual excursion of the Societe Operaia di Montimurro, an Italian benevolent organization, took place yesterday at Cornwalton Grove, on Long Island Sound. According to one of the participants, whose story could not be verified last night, it resulted in a general riot, in which knives, baseball bats, beer bottles, blood, and hair were the leading features, and during which a score of persons were wounded.

The excursionists, 2,500 strong, including 1,000 women and children, left the foot of Desbrosses Street yesterday morning on the barge Walter Sands, in tow of the tug F. H. Devoe of the Meyers Excursion Company of Hoboken. The landing at Cornwalton Grove was made without incident, and not until 5 o'clock, the time for the return trip, arrived was there any trouble. According to the report of the passenger referred to above, a large number of men who had been drinking and gambling during the day objected to starting home so early and some of them were left behind.

A general row began on the barge, and a man named Pasquale picked a quarrel with Antonio Lewis, a prize fighter. Pasquale finally drew a knife, and Lewis promptly knocked him senseless with a baseball bat. Then Antonio Nicolas, a friend of Pasquale, drew a razor, and began slashing right and left. Dozens of women fainted, and two women, Maggie Anzetti and Angelina Smith, were, among others, slashed by Nicolas's razor.

The excursionists divided into factions and a regular pitched battle occurred. The terrified Executive Committee appealed to the Captain of the tugboat to return to the grove, but he refused. He agreed, however, to take the committee members and their families on board his tug. Then he cast off from the barge and picked her up again at the end of a fifty-foot tow line.

In this way the trip was made down the East River and around to the landing at Desbrosses Street, the fighting on the barge keeping up all the time. At the landing it was said a score of persons were assisted from the barge badly cut and bruised.

The police had not been notified of any such row last night. Policeman Smith, whose post extends to the foot of Desbrosses Street, said he had seen the excursion barge arrive, but saw no indications of there having been a row.

President S. A. Rinalgo of the association denied that there had been a general battle such as described. He said there had been a row and a few heads broken among a gang of toughs, but that the incident was such as frequently occurs on big excursions.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 9.—James J. Van Alen gave his "good-bye dinner" at Gooseberry Island this evening to quite a number of his Newport friends, and leaves to-morrow for New York, and on Wednesday will sail for Europe for the season.

Harry Lehr is expected for the season during the week.

Mrs. Frank Foster is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Garrett, at the Travers villa.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at the golf club to-day.

Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at Beaulia.

In conversation with one of the Casino Governors, it was learned that there was not the slightest prospect of there being a subscription ball held there this Summer. The cause of the omission of the ball for the fourth season as given is that the cottagers have had ballrooms added to their homes to so large an extent that there would not be much desire for holding such an event this Summer. Balls and dances are held in the cottages instead of the Casino in late years.

The severe storm of Saturday evening, which was the most severe with thunder and lightning Newport has witnessed in many years, with terrible downpours of rain, has made washouts in the various roadbeds all over the city. The yachts in the harbor were compelled to drop their sheet anchors, as was the case with the training ship Essex and the dispatch boat Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary Allen on board. The apprentice boys at the training station were flooded out of their tents, and were compelled to seek quarters in buildings, while the troops camped at Fort Adams did likewise. The sea ran remarkably high, and washed completely across the roadbed at Easton's Beach, and this morning the surf was again very rough, and made bathing very dangerous.

Arrivals of yachts include the steamers Enterprise and Vardna, schooner Aleca, sloop Dare, and cutter Bedouin.

THE CRUISER NEW ORLEANS.

Persons Apparently Well Advised Insist She Is a Tender Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The report made some time ago by Naval Constructor Bowles, alleging "tenderness" in the purchased cruiser New Orleans, and intimating that her lack of stability was too radical to be corrected by lengthening the ship, has been in the hands of a board or committee of naval officers who were selected by Secretary Long to examine the report and to make a comparison of the New Orleans with other vessels of the navy in order to ascertain whether the objectionable characteristics are not shared by vessels built at home and under the observation of the department.

It is not baldly asserted that this proceedings was taken to throw dust in the eyes of the public, but persons who ought to be regarded as qualified to speak with authority say that whatever the report may be, the New Orleans is unquestionably a tender ship. But it is pointed out that a report made years ago to the British Admiralty by Sir George Reed, an authority on the subject, against the Captain, which afterward verified his condemnation by foundering with all on board, is a case that ought not to be lightly passed by in deciding the fate of the New Orleans and her mate, the Albany, still uncompleted in England.

STERILIZED MILK IN BROOKLYN.

Distribution to be Begun To-day, and $500 More Donated for a Plant.

The distribution of 1,000 bottles of sterilized milk daily in Brooklyn from the Straus sterilized milk plant in Manhattan will begin to-day from depots at 21 De Kalb Avenue, 289 Sackett Street, 279 Lorimer Street, and 36 Sumner Avenue. The Department of Health in Brooklyn will aid in the distribution of the milk, which is given free by Nathan Straus.

Abraham Abraham, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant, has offered to contribute $500 toward a fund to establish a milk sterilizing plant in Brooklyn. The plant established in the borough in 1895, and later abandoned, may be re-established.

TOOK THE WRONG MAN'S PART.

Vedder Protected a Would-Be Murderer and Was Also Arrested.

That Pasquale Reich, an Italian tailor, living at 285 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was not a better shot is a thing that Donato Parcello of 171 Spring Street is to-day most devoutly thankful for. Saturday evening Reich attempted to kill Parcello, and fired a pistol pointed directly at his head. How it happened that the shot went anywhere but in his body Parcello says he cannot explain.

Reich went to collect some wages that Parcello owed him. The two men quarreled, and finally Reich pulled out a revolver and fired at Parcello. The ball went through the latter's shirt collar and thence by his neck. So close was the weapon that the powder burned the flesh slightly on the left side of his throat.

Half-a-dozen men hurried up and seized the would-be murderer. Matt Vedder of 187 Mott Street, who was passing, saw that Reich was being roughly handled, and knowing nothing of the shooting, he decided to go to his rescue. Vedder is a big, powerful man. He seized two of the men and threw them to one side, but at this juncture Policeman Kennelly of the Mulberry Street Station came up and placed Reich under arrest. Vedder insisted that the policeman had a wrong idea of the affair and that it was the crowd that should be arrested. He grabbed hold of Reich's coat, but other policemen came up, and Vedder also was arrested.

Both Reich and Vedder were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning where Magistrate Cornell discharged Vedder, as it was shown that he did not know the prisoner, but was merely taking his part in what seemed to him a one-sided row. Reich was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Stephen A. Gardner.

Capt. Stephen A. Gardner, General Superintendent of the Marine District of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, died suddenly yesterday morning at Stamford, Conn. He was stricken with apoplexy on a train while on his way to his home in New London, Conn., and was removed to a hospital in Stamford, where he died. His body was taken to New London.

Capt. Gardner was a native of Newport, R. I., and was born May 19, 1844. At the age of fourteen he entered upon a seafaring life and when twenty-one years of age was made master of a vessel. He commanded vessels from Newport, Boston, and New York, visiting in his voyages nearly every part of the world, but was engaged principally in the West India trading service. After abandoning the sea he for a time was located in Boston, but since 1874 he had made New London his home. In the meantime, however, he was Superintendent of Construction of the Iowa Central Railroad, and later Assistant Superintendent of Construction of the old Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. He was also the first purchasing agent of the latter road.

Owing to his acceptance of the office of Superintendent of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company in 1874 Capt. Gardner removed to New London. For sixteen years following he successfully performed the duties of this office, and in 1890 resigned to accept the more responsible duties of Superintendent of the Fall River Line. For the last nine years, though his home was in New London, his business headquarters were in New York. He acted as Superintendent of the Fall River Line and also as Superintendent of Marine Construction of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad until July 1, 1898, on which date he was appointed General Superintendent of the Marine District of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which embraces the F

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stocks never to exceed six per cent.
Dealer in HIGH GRADE MUNICIPAL AND STREET RAILWAY BONDS.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 and 34 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICES
611 BROADWAY, CABLE BUILDING.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS. SE HABLA ESPANOL.
MAIN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.
Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.
DAILY MARKET LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers. Out of town accounts a specialty.
Telephone 2556 Broad.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of
THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Co

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed in pursuance to resolution of the meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company heretofore held, hereby announces to stockholders of this Company that they have prepared under the direction of counsel a Stockholders' Protective Agreement in order to secure united action on the part of stockholders for the protection of their interests.

The City Trust Company of New York City, No. 36 Wall Street, New York, will act as depositary of all the stockholders.

Stockholders desiring to join such movement and protect their holdings can do so by depositing their stock with the said Trust Company under the terms of such agreement, receiving in return therefor certificates of deposit, which certificates will be negotiable.

All deposits must be made on or before Friday, July 21st, 1899.

Copies of the said agreement may be procured from said Trust Company or upon application to counsel for the Committee hereinafter named.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LOUIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000

ALLOWS interest on deposits.

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.

Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.

OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kilbine, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard
W. Seward Webb.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies,
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. Income & Land Grant Bonds and Scrip:

At the request of the holders of a considerable amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of securing and enforcing the payment of principal and interest of said securities, and generally for the protection of the rights and interests of the holders of same.

You are hereby invited to deposit your bonds and scrip with either the Continental Trust Co., New York City, or its agent, the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co., Louisville, Ky., under an agreement with this Committee, copies of which are on file with the Trust Companies.

The Trust Companies will issue negotiable receipts for the securities deporited.

Deposits must be made on or before July 10th, 1899.

J. D. PROBST,
G. W. NORTON,
J. W. BARR, Jr.,
Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company
issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20**, 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 20, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

To the Holders of the Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company's Second Mortgage Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will, **ON AND AFTER THIS DATE,** be prepared to deliver at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, to holders of its above-described certificates of deposit, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates, the new securities of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company to which the holders of said certificates are entitled, viz.: $650, par value, of the new bonds of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company for each $1,000, par value, of the deposited bonds represented by such certificates. Bond scrip convertible in sums of $1,000 into the new bonds will be delivered for the adjustment of fractional amounts.

Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of a bond may either sell the fractions to the undersigned, or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond. Holders transmitting certificates of deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express at their expense.

Holders of the above-described certificates who have elected to sell the bonds to which they are entitled for cash may receive the appropriate amounts upon presentation and surrender of their certificates at the time and place above mentioned.

Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities, or cash in exchange, will be ready for delivery on the following day.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

J. Overton Paine,
Member { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON, GRAIN, &C.,
bought and sold on the New York Exchanges for cash or on margin of 5 to 20 per cent.
MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY.
MAIN OFFICE,
60 AND 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
(Opening on the gallery of the Exchange.)
Branch Office, Broadway & 30th St.
WRITE FOR OUR LETTER ON
"Some Prominent Low Priced Issues."

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

WANTED.
Detroit Rapid Railway Consols, due 1916.
Detroit Gas fives, due 1918.
WEST & CO.,
Investment Securities,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The transfer books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
Dividend No. 29.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1899, and reopened July 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., New York City.
July 8th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock will be paid July 15th. Transfer books for the Common Stock only will be closed at 3 P. M. July 10th, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 17th, 1899. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
55 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 17th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th**, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
501 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 42d Street.
Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending June 30, 1899, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable July 17th, 1899. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JULY 10TH will draw interest from JULY 1ST.
DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Wall Paper Company.
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and the election of Directors will be held at the offices of the Company, 416, 418, 420, 422 Broome Street, Corner Elm Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 18th, 1899, at 2 P. M.
The Transfer Books of Common Stock will be closed on the 6th inst. and will remain closed up to and including the 19th inst.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $9,212,075. The banks now hold $5,062,475 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $6,968,900, a decrease in specie of $5,638,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $4,310,800, a decrease in deposits of $2,948,900, and an increase in circulation of $40,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Jul 8,'99.	July 1,'99.	July 9,'98.
Loans	$703,852,900	$786,884,000	$633,675,300
Specie	176,827,600	182,466,100	180,498,700
Legal tenders.	53,779,600	58,090,400	62,363,600
Net deposits..	902,178,900	905,127,800	758,068,000
Circulation ..	13,624,200	13,583,500	14,620,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jul 8,'99.	July 1,'99.	July 9,'98.
Specie	$174,827,600	$182,466,100	$180,498,700
Legal tenders.	53,779,600	58,090,400	62,363,600
Total reserve	$230,607,200	$240,056,500	$242,862,300
Reserve required ag'st deposits	225,544,725	226,281,950	189,517,000
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$5,062,475	$14,274,550	$53,345,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,908,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,698,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,423,500	55,506,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,080,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	65,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,986,900
April 22	24,179,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,021,525	50,715,250	45,098,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,816,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$5,062,475	1894	$14,134,725
1898	53,345,300	1893	*5,082,025
1897	41,361,375	1892	15,577,025
1896	22,237,275	1891	14,542,025
1895	33,405,300	1890	6,283,075

*Deficit.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61.

Bar silver in London was 27¾d per ounce, and in New York 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.49 ounces of silver bullion.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Mercantile Trust Company gives notice to the holders of their certificates of deposit for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company second mortgage bonds that they are now prepared to deliver to holders of said certificates the new securities of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, to which their holders are entitled, viz., $650 par value of the new bonds of the said railway company for each $1,000 par value of the deposited bonds. Bond scrip convertible in sums of $1,000 into the new bonds will be delivered for the adjustment of fractional amounts. Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions to the Mercantile Trust Company or may purchase from them such amount as may be required to entitle them to an entire bond.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Of the immediate market's course most depends upon what develops in interest rates. If money works toward stiff rates, those who are trying to force recessions may gain some temporary advantages.

Saturday's bank statement was less satisfactory than generally expected, and the bear contingent makes much ado over what that exhibit is to be taken to signify. Of course such interests profess to feel sure that there must be depressing effects. Their estimate is that a squeeze in loanable funds is to be apprehended forthwith. But so large is the element of speculative interest in this forecast that it can disturb few independent observers, though there is more disposition apparently to calculate apart from enthusiasm than ordinarily is the case when business conditions approach such satisfactory conditions as now are ruling. This slow-going tendency is the part of conservatism. It has shown development without reference to last week's bank statement, however. It has been evidenced in many ways for a long time past. Its existence and influence explain the contrast between the way in which current dividend and interest disbursements are withheld from the security market compared with the promptness usually exhibited.

The investing public, in waiting mood, is not unprepared for a few unfavorable financial developments. But this very hesitancy is helpful to the market's best ultimate interests. It makes sure the fact that if the market is to recede at all, there will be alert buying power at hand, for those who are the waiters are none the less watchful for opportunities to get bargains, and it can be safely calculated that every recession will attract purchasers.

And equally recognizable is the fact that current money market stringency represents something exceedingly different from what superficial consideration of it may suggest. Back of the reduction in Clearing House reserves is the influence chiefly of improved and still improving business. This is true not of the metropolis merely, but of the whole country generally, as expanding bank exchanges have been disclosing with clearness. Money in profitable use is no discouragement. That for a time, incidental to the growth and maintenance of commercial and industrial activity, there are higher rates for money can be construed certainly as no bugaboo. Every eighth advance in interest rates in a time like this is actual testimony that the country prospers. And it will be strange if this same view of the facts is not recognized and dominant in Wall Street.

***

Developments may be made public this week touching the affairs not only of local transit properties and their new and prospective relations—favorable developments—but there will probably be disclosure of the fact that the biggest of the local gas companies has new war plans under way.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$8,617,780
Week ended July 8, 1898	6,440,874
From Jan. 1, 1899	274,994,157
From Jan. 1, 1898	229,929,368

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 4, 1899	$8,225,470
Week ended July 5, 1898	8,897,643
From Jan. 1, 1899	235,885,054
From Jan. 1, 1898	254,791,816

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$29,285
Week ended July 8, 1898	11,631
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,858,520
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,949,399

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$274,150
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,270,216
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,634,689

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$244,865
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,411,696

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$11,631
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,314,710

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$44,830
Week ended July 8, 1898	16,393
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,921,844
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,345,648

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$755,458
Week ended July 8, 1898	902,002
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,425,302
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,652,135

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$710,628
Week ended July 8, 1898	885,609
From Jan. 1, 1899	23,501,508
From Jan. 1, 1898	21,308,487

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$74,115
Week ended July 8, 1898	29,024
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,780,454
Week ended Jan. 1, 1898	70,293,047

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$1,029,608
Week ended July 8, 1898	902,002
From Jan. 1, 1899	50,693,538
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,286,824

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1899	$955,493
Week ended July 8, 1898	872,978
From Jan. 1, 1899	40,913,084

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$43,006,223

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 8	$1,026,944,953	$64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,950	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,234
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,839,167	69,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,524,932
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	947,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,392,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,831,052
Oct. 1	774,094,961	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,048	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,968
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,148,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178

*Five days.

Ex-Chief Bonner in a New Company.

Ex-Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department is to become President of a company which is being formed to manufacture a new fire hydrant in which all the defects of the hydrants now in use are said to be remedied. The company is to be capitalized at $1,000,000, and among those interested in it are Caleb Jackson, R. W. G. Welling, and Col. Gear, the inventor of the hydrant, who was until recently attached to the Department of Water Supply.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¼
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K., prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	4 5-16
Pork, mess	9.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5¾
Lard, prime	5.47½
Butter, Western creamery	18

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 200,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 2,463 18th

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily, Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 8.55, 11.46 A. M., 12.46 M., 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 8:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M., 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, 7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * run Saturdays only and Sept. 4th.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRY, FOOT OF BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, L. I., E. R.—week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York, 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M. Week days, M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:03 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Round Trip. 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.
Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N.R., Hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Leave Pier 1 N.R., Hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.
INSTRUCTION.
St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.
THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 609 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.
The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.
THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.
FOR SALE.
Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard : makes, rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway, Telephone : 1338 Franklin.
FURNISHED ROOMS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.
82D ST., 212 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; one or two gentlemen; conveniences; private house.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB EDELMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,210.

To the creditors of Jacob Edelman, bankrupt, notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Edelman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MAX FREEMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 960.

To the creditors of Max Freeman, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Max Freeman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 3d, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—THEODORE E. GORDON, Sr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore E. Gordon, Sr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,013.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR SCHREIER and EUGENE SCHREIER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Schreier and Eugene Schreier, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

New York, July 8, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1899. Present: Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice.

In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States.

On reading and filing the petition of James Cruikshank, W. C. Sandy, Arthur Cooper, Abner B. Hilley, Heman P. Smith, Phillippina Hoffman, William A. Owen, Edward Bush, and Frank K. Perkins, verified the 15th day of April, 1899, wherein and whereby said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 15th day of April, 1899, and on motion of Edward S. Peck, attorney for the petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of this court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 24th day of July, 1899, in THE N. Y. DAILY TIMES, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in the New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York. Enter.

H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the creditors, members, and all persons interested in the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States:

Please take notice that an order, of which the within is a copy, was this day duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on April 21, 1899.

EDWARD S. PECK, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 100 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Leo Stein, assignee of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je5-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, has filed a full, accurate, and final account of all his proceedings, on oath to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1899.

Notice is also given that said account was referred to and will be presented to Edward L. Patterson, Esq., as referee, to examine and report thereon by an order made and entered herein the 18th day of April, 1899, and that the referee will proceed under said order, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1899.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Colin M. Gillespie, Howard K. F. Smith, and William A. Griffin, doing business under the firm name of Gillespie Brothers and Company, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH LEVY and Ellis Levy, doing business under the firm name of Adolph Levy and Brother, defendants.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 8th, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 48 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants named in the within summons: Take notice that upon your default, judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty and 72-100 dollars, with interest from May 5, 1899, with costs.

May 5, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plffs' Attys., 48 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Adolph Levy and Ellis Levy: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 3d, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address No. 48 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je5-law6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH, late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

jy10-law6mM

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.

BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy8-law6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899. Present: Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice.

In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States.

On reading and filing the petition of James Cruikshank, W. C. Sandy, Arthur Cooper, Abner B. Hilley, Heman P. Smith, Phillippina Hoffman, William A. Owen, Edward Bush, and Frank K. Perkins, verified the 15th day of April, 1899, wherein and whereby said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 15th day of April, 1899, and on motion of Edward S. Peck, attorney for the petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of this court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 24th day of July, 1899, in THE N. Y. DAILY TIMES, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in the New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York. Enter.

H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the creditors, members, and all persons interested in the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States:

Please take notice that an order, of which the within is a copy, was this day duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on April 21, 1899.

EDWARD S. PECK, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 100 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Leo Stein, assignee of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je5-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, has filed a full, accurate, and final account of all his proceedings, on oath to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1899.

Notice is also given that said account was referred to and will be presented to Edward L. Patterson, Esq., as referee, to examine and report thereon by an order made and entered herein the 18th day of April, 1899, and that the referee will proceed under said order, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1899.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—TIMOTHY F. BANE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Timothy F. Bane, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SOLOMON A. COHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon A. Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 29th June, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bnkrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN J. COLEMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,002.

To the creditors of John J. Coleman, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Coleman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM B. EWING, plaintiff, against ALICE J. BIRRELL and GEORGE S. BIRRELL, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Wallthausen, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

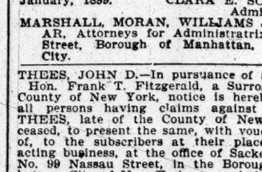
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point distant 100 feet from the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue (formerly Fourth Avenue) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street thirty-five (35) feet; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street thirty-five (35) feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said premises being known as No. 101 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE B. HEATH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

124th Street.



The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $32,500, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from July 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,327.24, with interest thereon from July 6, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $315.53, with interest from July 6, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated July 7, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&Th&jy31

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.

To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

jy10-3aw3wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

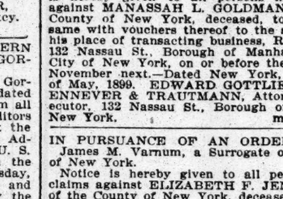
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $510.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM WICKE and others, plaintiffs, against MINA DUNCAN and others, defendants.

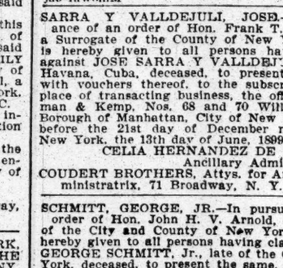
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the west side of Sixth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-sixth Street twenty feet (20); thence northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue one hundred feet (100) and five (5) inches to Forty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along Forty-sixth Street twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number 108 (formerly Number 70) West Forty-sixth Street."—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 William St., N. Y. City.

The property above described is shown on the following diagram:



and is known as No. 108 West Forty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 13, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about three hundred dollars, with interest, besides the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest thereon.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

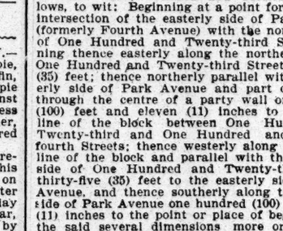
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 3d, 1898.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
The 28th day of June, 1899.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:

Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.

Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 25th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feltner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUN

FREE FIGHT OF SOCIALISTS

Eyes Blackened and Noses Bled at a Meeting Saturday Night.

LEADERS DESERTED THEIR MEN

Lively Times at a Gathering of the Socialist-Labor Party—The Vogt-De Leon Faction Beaten.

The General Committee of the New York section of the Socialist-Labor Party held a meeting in the Labor Lyceum, in East Fourth Street, on Saturday night, which lasted until yesterday morning, and wound up in what was called a German reproduction of a Donnybrook fair.

It was the semi-annual meeting of the General Committee to organize for the ensuing half-year, and as usual on such occasions, the old Vogt-De Leon factions strove to retain control of the body—a feat which it had heretofore always successfully performed. It failed to do so, however, at Saturday's meeting.

Delegate Abelson, who belongs to the Vogt-De Leon combine, called the meeting to order, and two candidates were nominated for Chairman for the evening; Kuhn of the combine, and Buck of the anti-combine.

The call for the vote precipitated a row. Many of the delegates began to shout at the top of their voices, and when some one stated that only those delegates who had been members of the General Committee for the past six months would be allowed to vote the row became more general.

Delegates stood on chairs and shook their fists at Delegate Abelson and Leader Vogt, while the supporters of the old faction threatened the new delegates.

"Let us have a Temporary Chairman," shouted Delegate Hilquit.

"I am Temporary Chairman," shouted Abelson.

"Let the Credentials Committee report," said Hilquit.

"Sit down" yelled Delegate Keep of the Vogt-De Leon faction.

"I will not," a

"I'll smash your jaw," cried Keep.

"It will take a better man than you to do that," replied Hilquit.

Keep meant what he said, for he rushed at Hilquit and struck him in the jaw, and then both men rolled on the floor, clawing and striking at each other.

This was the beginning of the fight, which first centred round the two champions of the Vogt-De Leon faction and the antis. The friends of each tried to pummel the enemy's champion, and from that began to beat one another.

"Stand by the old boys," was the battle cry of the Vogt-De Leon men.

"Hurrah for reform and down with the old ring," cried the antis.

They fought in couples and in bunches. Noses were punched and eyes were blackened. Hats were smashed and clothes were torn. So angry were the contending men that they did not find time to use chairs. Some teeth were knocked out and swollen and bloody faces were numerous.

The Vogt-De Leon men, although greatly outnumbered, fought heroically, but they were abandoned by their leaders. De Leon made his escape out of the hall when the fight began, and Vogt tried to follow, but was prevented. Being lithe and agile, he made a run and jumped upon the piano.

An anti made a rush for him and received a kick in the shoulder. But Vogt was pulled down nevertheless and pummeled.

The odds were against the old faction and Delegate Kuhn jumped on the window and tried to climb up the fire escape. Before he could get away he was captured and in his turn suffered a good drubbing.

When all the delegates were exhausted they adjourned without having done any other business but fight. All of them showed signs of the battle.

SURFACE RAILROAD DISPUTES.

General Executive Board of Knights of Labor Here to Act in Matter.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor is in the city, and yesterday it established headquarters at the Broadway Central Hotel. Its principal business while here will be to consider the troubles of the surface railroad employes. The board consists of General Master Workman Parsons, General Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hayes, J. D. Chamberlain of Pueblo, Col.; Andrew W. Best of Brooklyn, J. D. Schonfahn of Baltimore, and L. J. Fitzgerald of Montreal.

The committee appointed by the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway lines, it was said yesterday, had sent word to President Vreeland that it would call on him to-day, and present the men's grievances. The General Executive Board will therefore take no action in the railroad men's affairs until the committee reports the result of its interview with Mr. Vreeland.

Mr. Parsons said that as far as Brooklyn was concerned he could confidently say that the trouble there was over. There was no reason to believe that President Rossiter of the Brooklyn rapid transit system would not keep the promises that he had made.

"The matter in Brooklyn," he said, "has been grossly misrepresented. There is no reason to anticipate any trouble there. In regard to New York, if the demands of the men are refused, we will start a public agitation, which we believe will result in the men getting what they want."

It was reported that the Brooklyn organization of Railroad Employes was trying to get the Lexington Association of Street Railroad men, which is composed chiefly of men working in the Nassau electric lines, to join it. The Lexington Association is composed of old and tried employes, who have been faithful to the company. These men say that while "Tom" Johnson was the President of the Nassau lines they were very well treated, but after those lines passed into the hands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system their condition became worse. They will hold a meeting this week to decide as to whether they will join the Brooklyn organization or not.

COAT TAILORS MAY STRIKE.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 of Them May Go Out in a Few Days.

The coat tailors, it is reported, are preparing to go out on strike for an advance of wages and a reduction of hours of labor. They are said to number between 10,000 and 12,000, and of these 2,500 are women and girls. Most of these people formerly belonged to the Brotherhood of Tailors that is affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America, but they bolted and formed an independent National organization.

They are not, however, affiliated with any central body, and in the event of a strike it is said they cannot expect any outside aid, not even from the clothing cutters.

The Brotherhood of Tailors now numbers about 1,000 members, but these have better wages and are generally better off than the independents. Some time ago the independent union asked the United Garment Workers whether it would support it in the event of a strike, and was told that it would not unless the independents were better organized. Nevertheless the independents held a mass meeting last week, and speeches were delivered urging the men to go out on strike.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, said yesterday "the independents asked us several times to stand by them in a strike, but we told them that they must first organize thoroughly. I believe that the men will strike, but strikes on the east side have always been costly affairs, and I do not think that we will have anything to do with the coming strike. The men will probably win, as this is the busy season, but in six weeks they will lose all the ground that they may win, because they always become lax and careless after a victory."

RUNAWAY FRIGHTENS CYCLISTS.

Dashes Down a Brooklyn Boulevard Which Was Crowded at the Time.

A runaway horse caused much excitement among several hundred cyclists on Eastern Parkway, near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The horse was owned by Samuel Young of 210 Sutter Avenue, and was attached to a light road wagon.

Young, who was driving, lost control of the horse, and the animal bolted. Young was thrown to the pavement, but he escaped with slight injury. The runaway dashed down the boulevard, crowded at the time with cyclists, and there was a wild scramble on the part of the riders to get out of the way. None was hurt, however, and the horse was caught after a brief but exciting flight.

RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

Justice Truax Holds that Steamfitters Cannot Be Interfered with by Rival Associations.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, on Saturday, handed down a decision in the action for an injunction brought by the National Protective Association of Steamfitters and Helpers and Charles McQueed against the Enterprise Association and the Progress Association, both unincorporated societies of steamfitters and helpers, and their walking delegates, in which he enjoins the defendants from interfering with the members of the plaintiff association, and preventing them from procuring and retaining work.

The plaintiff organization alleged that the members of the defendant associations and their walking delegates had entered into a combination to prevent the members of the National Protective Association from obtaining work, except on a few small jobs where members of the defendant societies were not employed, and by threats that they would enforce a strike of the laborers and other workmen employed on buildings at 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue, and Burling Slip and Front Street, intimidated the contractors for these buildings so that they discharged the members of the plaintiff association employed in putting in the boilers and steam appliances.

It was claimed by the plaintiff that unless the defendants were enjoined from further interference the plaintiff organization would be ruined and irreparably damaged. The defendants denied all the allegations made by the plaintiff, and averred that the plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law by a suit for damages. Justice Truax, in his decision, says:

"The evidence shows that the defendants have entered into a combination which in effect prevents and will prevent the plaintiff McQueed and the other members of the plaintiff association from working at his and their trade in the City of New York. In fact, it was shown that the defendant Cummings (one of the walking delegates of the defendants) threatened to strike against the members of the plaintiff association, and the plaintiff McQueed wherever he found them at work, and that he would not allow them to work at any job in the city except some small jobs where Enterprise men were not employed. Such a combination amounts to a conspiracy, and is unlawful.

"To prevent one from working at any job in this city, except some small jobs where Enterprise men were not employed is to prevent him from earning his livelihood in his profession, craft, or business, and such an act will be enjoined. The evidence in reference to damages is so indefinite that I shall not award any damages. The injunction heretofore granted is continued."

QUEENS TAXPAYERS ALARMED.

Rate in the Borough May Be Four Per Cent. Claimed to be Due to Long Island City's Errors.

The residents of many sections of Queens Borough are in a state of alarm over the impending tax rate. There is every indication that the rate in the borough will be in the neighborhood of 4 per cent. This is due to the special tax levy which will have to be made to meet borough indebtedness incurred prior to consolidation, or resulting from acts prior to consolidation.

The case of Long Island City's tax muddle is an instance. There Mayor Gleason and the Board of Aldermen were at odds, and the city tax levy was delayed, so that the city had to borrow on tax or revenue bonds to meet a part of its expenses. When consolidation went into effect a legacy was left to the city of several thousand claims, which it has cost money to have tested and rendered binding by a decree of the courts.

The levy prior to consolidation did not raise sufficient money to carry on the Borough Government, and the deficiency must be met by a special tax levy. To this special levy must be added the city rate, and the total in the borough of the combined city and borough levies will not be far from 4 per cent.

What was Long Island City comes off easiest in this matter, although probably threatened fears of the deficiency should be charged to it. Other places raised more than their share of the taxes collected since consolidation as compared with Long Island City, without leaving any debt or deficiency to be paid out of any but the regular funds. The residents of these sections are now alarmed, and claim that Long Island City, the First Ward of the borough, should bear the extra tax levy.

Long Island City's valuations were jumped to a very high figure under Mayor Gleason's last administration. In the course of equalization the assessors have reduced the total valuation in the ward down to $8,000,000 while raising the valuation in the whole borough by some $30,-000,000. This will throw more of the burden outside of the First Ward than if the valuations had been left as they were or had been raised in proportion to the rest of the borough.

Now the residents of Whitestone, Flushing, and other places in the other two wards, claim they are overvalued and are being unjustly treated by having to bear the burdens of Long Island City's errors. They also claim that the First Ward obtains most of the benefits resulting from consolidation.

A movement is on foot to fight the extra levy in the courts, and unless the Municipal Assembly finds some means of avoiding the levy or confining it to the First Ward there will be a contest in the courts which may tie up the whole city's levy for months.

BITE OUT OF POLICEMAN'S HAND.

Woman Prisoner on Way to Bellevue Fights Like a Tigress.

Estella Hadden, twenty-five years old, a widow, of 230 West Fifty-ninth Street, took too active a part in a fight at Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon and one of the opposing side brought her activity to a close by knocking her out with a beer bottle. Policeman Conway found her unconscious and bleeding from an ugly gash in the head. He called an ambulance and took her to the New York Hospital, where her wound was dressed. She was then taken to Bellevue Hospital in a patrol wagon.

On the way to Bellevue she demanded of Policeman Quinn, in charge of the wagon, whither he was taking her. When told she grew furious and declared that "No cop or the whole bunch of cops from Dewey down won't take me to Bellevue" and fought like a tigress to get out of the wagon. Quinn and another policeman had all they could do to conquer her, and she managed to bite a piece out of Quinn's hand.

A large crowd gathered and, not knowing the circumstances, took sides with the woman, and it looked for a while as if the mob would turn the patrol wagon over. This was only prevented by some skillful driving on the part of the policeman handling the reins. Policeman Quinn had to have his wound cauterized. The woman was finally placed in the alcoholic ward.

ALLEGED BURGLARS IDENTIFIED

Men Caught in Jersey City Known to New York Detective.

Charles Wilson, John Mahanney, and John McIntyre, the three alleged burglars under arrest at Police Headquarters, Jersey City, were yesterday taken to Chief Murphy's office, where several persons had an opportunity to identify them. Among these were Police Capt. Reynolds, Detective Sergeant Fogarty, and several detectives from New York. None of them had ever seen Wilson.

Sergt. Fogarty identified Mahanney and McIntyre as two of four men arrested by him on suspicion of having been connected with a robbery at the West Shore Railroad Station. They were subsequently discharged, but one of the men, whose name was Murray, was rearrested and taken to Philadelphia on a charge of murder.

Joseph McGrath, manager of the shoe store at 16 Newark Avenue, who identified the shoes worn by Wilson as having been stolen from his store on April 26, identified Mahanney and McIntyre as two men who visited the store on April 24 and asked permission to make copies of some signs he had in the store.

Mrs. Lizzie Sanderson, who identified Wilson as the man who hired a room in her house, next door to the shoe store, two days before the robbery, also identified Mahanney and McIntyre as the men who occupied the room with Wilson. She was corroborated by Mrs. Frederick Herring, a boarder in the house.

An effort will be made to-day to have the prisoners identified by persons who saw the Brooklyn burglars removing goods from the store they robbed.

Catch on—only 1000 of them. This season's $2.50 and $3 rough braid straw hats now $1.90.

All three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NAVAL CADETS REACH PORT

Senior Class Making a Tour on the Gunboat Annapolis.

YOUNG McNAIR IS WITH THEM

Boys Are Inspecting Navy and Ship Yards Along the Atlantic Seaboard—Trip to West Point.

The United States gunboat Annapolis, now being used as a practice ship by the senior class of Annapolis Naval Cadets, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia on a Summer cruise. The senior class, which will be graduated next June, is making a tour of inspection of the various navy and ship yards along the Atlantic seaboard. There are sixty-one cadets in the class, but only fifty-eight are on board the Annapolis.

Mingling meekly among these fifty-eight comparatively old sea dogs is Cadet McNair of the fourth class, which means that he has just entered the academy and doesn't know a capstan bar from a scuttle butt. Young McNair is a son of Rear Admiral McNair, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and was appointed by President McKinley a little more than a month ago.

Such is his love for the sea that through his father's influence he was allowed to make this trip with the learned and salty members of the senior class. He is now deep in the throes of mastering the art of boxing the compass. Later he will be taught how to tie a bowline and bight, whip a hammock clew, &c., and then pass on up through the long, tempestuous lane that leads to Admiral's stars.

The Annapolis was hurriedly placed in condition for this work to take the place of the Newport, which broke her tail shaft, and left Annapolis on her present cruise on June 3. The principal object of the cruise is to instruct the cadets in the mechanical devices with which the ships of the new navy are being equipped, but, aside from this work, they are regularly instructed in the elementary principles of navigating, and, in fact, are being put through all the paces connected with a seaman's life. The officers of the Annapolis are all connected with the academy, so that the vessel is really a portion of the aademy afloat.

The Annapolis is in command of Commander R. R. Ingersoll, head of the Ordnance Department at the academy. The executive officer is Lieut. Commander C. W. Bartlett, head of the Navigation Department. The remaining officers are Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, Instructor in Navigation; Lieuts. T. W. Kinkaid, O. W. Koester, M. E. French, Instructors in Marine Engineering; Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Fyffe, and Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton.

The gunboat went from Annapolis to Newport News, where the cadets spent three weeks inspecting the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Every working day was spent by the cadets in the yards and shops of the company or on board the new battleship Kearsarge, which is nearing completion, and each evening the prospective Admirals were required to write out detailed observations of the works.

From Newport News the Annapolis went to Wilmington, Del., and visited the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, where several small vessels for the Government are building, and by invitation spent one day inspecting the works of the DuPonts Powder Company, where smokeless powder is being made. The next visit was made to Philadelphia, where three days were spent at the shipyards of the Messrs. Cramp.

While at Philadelphia the cadets made a trip to South Bethlehem to witness the manufacture of armor plate, and where they were entertained at luncheon. One day was spent at the works of the Midvale Steel Works at Nicetown, Penn., where projectiles for great guns are made. The sojourn of the class at Philadelphia was brought to a close last Friday night with an elaborate dinner given in their honor by the Germantown Cricket Club. The Annapolis left Philadelphia Saturday morning, and after a rather tempestuous voyage came to anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The class will to-day go to the Crescent Shipbuilding Works at Elizabethport, N. J., and to-morrow the Annapolis will sail up the Hudson to West Point. This latter trip is admittedly more or less of a pleasure trip. The senior class of sailors will meet the senior soldier class and swap yarns and incidentally arrange matters for the intercollegiate football match next Autumn. The Annapolis has on board Capt. T. M. Yoeman and four other members of the Annapolis team. There will probably be all sorts of formal entertainments at West Point before Friday, when the Annapolis will drop down and anchor off Twenty-third Street, East River, until the 17th, while the cadets master the intricacies of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The next trip will be to Newport, thence to Boston, and from there to Bath, Me., where several vessels being built for the Government will be looked over. From Bath the Annapolis will drop down to Gardiner's Bay for two weeks of target practice. Capt. Ingersoll said yesterday that he thought about everything explosive aboard the vessel could be exploded in that time. The cadets will try hard to hit the targets. After the gunpractice the vessel will make her way back to Annapolis by easy stages, arriving there Aug. 28, when the cadets will receive a month's leave.

The trip is in no sense a junketing expedition, and it is probable that the cadets will never have to work so hard after they obtain their commissions. Although the Annapolis carries a regular crew of eighty-eight men, the cadets do their share of every sort of work connected with her navigation, even to working below as oilers, water tenders, firemen, and coal passers. This work is taken in turn, so that the young man who was officer of the deck yesterday may be down below shoveling coal to-day and acting as quartermaster or messenger to-morrow.

The cadets are quartered on the berth deck pretty much as other sailors, eating their food from regulation naval ironware and "swinging" in the regulation hammock at night. Several embryo Admirals were "holystoning" decks yesterday morning. They hope to succeed Dewey some day.

Man Shot in a Stapleton Row.

In a fight which took place early yesterday morning on the corner of Bay and Canal Streets, Stapleton, S. I., Henry Dascher, twenty-four years old, a vegetable vendor, was shot and painfully but not dangerously wounded by James Clifford, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Bay and Canal Streets. The corner in front of Clifford's saloon is a general lounging place for a number of young men in the town, and after closing up his place of business, Clifford stepped outside and began talking with several friends, among whom was Dascher. A fight was started by some one in the crowd, and in a few minutes it became general, and it is said that Clifford was badly beaten and knocked down twice. After getting upon his feet it is alleged that he pulled a revolver and fired one shot into the crowd. It was this shot that struck Dascher, taking effect in the right leg. He was removed to the Smith Infirmary, and Clifford, who is a well-known resident of Stapleton, was arrested.

Steamship Fireman Drowned.

George S. Boy, twenty-seven years old, a fireman on the Hamburg-American steamship Phoenicia, spent Saturday night ashore. While returning to the vessel yesterday he fell from the gangplank. Two of his companions jumped into the river, but were unable to save him. His body was recovered.

O'Neill's.

ANOTHER CHANCE at those 15.98 Bicycles!

We have a few more of those Splendid Roadsters for sale—came in the other day, the last lot on the contract. They are all 24-inch Diamond Frames. If you want one, come quick, for they will be disposed of in short order.

Remember, please, our Guarantee for the year '99 covers them, that the price is 15.98, and, above all, that

THEY ARE SAFE WHEELS TO RIDE!

Two Other Bicycle Bargains Worthy Your Attention.

"The Mentor" at $22,

AND

"The O'Neill" at $27.

The former in 21 and 23 inch frames and the latter in 22 and 24 inch frames, both for Ladies and Men. These wheels are also guaranteed by us for the year '99.

SUNDRIES AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

Moore Electro Gas Lamps	1.55	Veeder Trip and Total Cyclometers	1.25
20th Century Gas Lamps	1.97	Silk Lacing Cord, 15 yards	15c
Calcium King Gas Lamps	1.79	Continuous Ring Bells	50c
Veeder Cyclometers	50c		

JULY SPECIALS IN CAMERAS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

"Peek-a-Boo" Cameras, 4x5, double lens and one plate holder	2.48	Eclipse Plates, 4½x4¼, doz.	19c
"Cyclone Jr." Cameras, 3½x3½, with one plate holder	1.98	Poco Holders, 4x5	55c
Stanley Plates, 4x5, doz.,	31c	Ruby Oil Lamps	58c

Photo Supplies of every description at the lowest prices in town.

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

Home Missionary Day Under Auspices of the National Society of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 9.—This was Home Missionary Day in Ocean Grove, the several meetings being in charge of the officers of the National Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the deaconesses, who are connected with the society. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York City, the National President of the society, was present, as were a number of prominent missionary workers from all parts of the country.

The first services on the camp grounds were held at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. James Lowry of Paterson had charge of the Young People's meeting in the Temple at 9 A. M., and two thousand people were present. At the same hour, in the Janes's Memorial Tabernacle, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Ballard, and Alday, the Devotional Committee of the Camp Meeting Association, conducted a holiness meeting for the old people.

There were four thousand present at the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Seated on the platform were a score or more of missionaries and deaconesses, the later wearing the sombre garb of their order. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York City, President of the National Woman's Home Missionary Society, spoke briefly, as did Bishop James N. Fitzgerald. Miss Grace Fitzgerald, daughter of the Bishop, sang as a solo, "Be Glad and Rejoice."

The anniversary missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William I. Haven, a member of the New England Annual Conference, who is the Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society. His text was, "Ye are the Salt of the Earth," and in his discourse he eulogized the women missionaries and deaconesses for their untiring work in the mission fields in this and other countries.

This afternoon a deaconess platform meeting was held in the auditorium, at the conclusion of the session of the Sabbath school. Miss Josephine Corbin of Newark, Superintendent of the Newark Conference Deaconess Home, presided, and brief addresses were made by a number of deaconesses.

The surf meeting at 6 P. M. attracted 10,000 to the beach. The service consisted of singing and responsive Bible reading and short talks on missions by the visiting missionaries. A missionary meeting was held in the Auditorium this evening. Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, Secretary of the Deaconess Bureau, spoke concerning "The Present Status of Deaconess Work in American Methodism;" Miss Iva May Durham of Normal, Ill., explained "What it Means to be a Deaconess-at-Large," and Prof. Henrietta Bancroft of Washington, D. C., touched on "Some Experiences of a Field Secretary."

The annual Deaconess Assembly will convene in the Young People's Temple to-morrow morning and continue until Tuesday evening.

Baptist Boys' Brigade at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—Two hundred members of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, who are camping on the north bank of Shark River, marched from their rendezvous to this place this morning and attended service at the First Baptist Church. The young soldiers were commanded by Gen. Kenyon, and were accompanied by the National Baptist Boys' Brigade Band of New York City, fifty strong. The camp will be continued all Summer, each company remaining two weeks.

SERMON AGAINST SUNDAY GOLF.

The Rev. C. L. McNichol of Long Island Wants the Playing Stopped.

The Rev. C. L. McNichol of the Bayside, L. I., Methodist Church, at which place are situated the links of the Oakland Golf Club, has begun a crusade against the Sunday playing of the Oakland members.

The Methodist Church is near the station, and while the Sunday school is in session there is a constant procession of golfers past the church on their way to and from the links.

In a sermon preached yesterday the Rev. Mr. McNichol called Sunday golf playing one of the cancers of society. He said his services were disturbed by these people. Many of the boys and a few of the girls, he declared, were kept from Sunday school to act as caddies for the players. He urged all his congregation to assist him in making Sunday golf unpopular.

SUDDENLY BECOMES A CRIPPLE.

Hip Disease Seizes Son of President of Holland Society of Chicago.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Holland-American Line steamship Rotterdam was Peter Van Schaack, President of the Holland Society of Chicago, and one of the wealthiest citizens of that city. Mr. Van Schaack was accompanied by his son Henry, thirty-five years old, who suddenly became an invalid from an attack of hip disease while on a pleasure trip through Holland with his father.

Father and son were met at the steamship pier in Hoboken yesterday by the remaining members of the family, and the younger man, who is a helpless cripple, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital pending his departure for Chicago.

Child Killed by a Fall.

Annie Berger, the three-year-old child of Ignatz Berger, a butcher living on the top floor of the five-story tenement house 411 West Fortieth Street, fell from one of the windows in her father's apartments yesterday afternoon to the street and was instantly killed. The child was playing in the window seat behind closed blinds, which were tied at the bottom with a string. In some way the little one untied the string and, while looking out of the window, lost her balance.

SERVICE AT THE GOSPEL TENT.

Man Who Was Saved by Evangelist Pratt Attests His Conversion.

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the service in the Gospel Tent. S. Hartwell Pratt, who opened the services, read two letters that had been sent to him. Each one was signed "Anxious Mother" and begged the meeting to pray for the redemption of a son.

"Last week," said Mr. Pratt, "there stood before me here a man so intoxicated I almost lost faith while praying for him. To-day he is saved and—"

"I am that very man. Praise God that He saved me," said a man who had suddenly arisen from an end chair, six rows in front of the platform.

Before the audience had recovered from its surprise Mr. Pratt shouted: "Yes, there he is! Now everybody sing 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

The Rev. Dr. F. R. Morris of Calvary Baptist Church interrupted Mr. Pratt while the latter was appealing for funds, and made a special request for money in order that Mr. Pratt, the evangelist, might receive something.

Dr. Morris, in speaking of the work being accomplished, pointed to the man who had been saved, and said: "That man's soul is worth more than the wealth of Croesus or the millions of Rockefeller, for when wealth is cast in the shade his soul still shines out."

Ten ushers carried the baskets around and when they came back to the platform there seemed to have been a generous offering. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw preached the sermon, his subject being "The Opened and Closed Doors."

"I will divide this audience into three classes," he said. "First are the young people, who need only say 'Jesus, the door is open.' Then there are those who keep the door always locked. And last are those who only let Jesus in a part of their life. He never gets beyond the vestibule."

When Dr. Shaw finished Mr. Platt jumped up and cried: "Everybody who wants Jesus to be in all their life, rise."

Everybody stood up. The benediction closed the services.

RECOGNITION IN HEAVEN.

Rev. J. F. Carson Says We Shall Know Each Other in the Hereafter.

The Rev. J. F. Carson preached his last sermon in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening until Sept. 17. His sermon last night was on "The Recognition of Friends in Heaven," and was the last sermon in a series which he has preached on "The Life Beyond." In part he said:

"God has made known His thought and plan for our present and future life in three ways—the instinctive, or what He has implanted in human life; the moral, or what is necessary by the very nature of things, and the written, or what God has distinctively revealed. These three sources of information unite in affirming that there shall be recognition in the life beyond, that we shall meet and know each other when we have crossed the golden threshold. This is the faith and longing and hope of the human heart. Go where you may you will find it. It is universal.

"The very fitness of things, which is God's declaration of what ought to be, demands that there shall be recognition in yonder land beyond the shadows. The other day one of New York's noblest sons, Robert Bonner, the bosom friend of John Hall, answered the call home. Is it thinkable that these two, the friends of a lifetime, kindred spirits, should be in the other world and remain strangers to each other? Every voice of reason and affection, of brain and heart, say it ought not to be. It must be that we shall know each other there, for human friendships are made for eternity and are immortal as the soul.

"The clear and convincing voice in the matter is the Bible. It is assumed in both the Old and the New Testament. The patriarchs always spoke of going to their fathers when they died. Personality and personal characteristics survive death and make recognition possible. The Scriptural representations of heaven as a home and as a place of social fellowship imply that there shall be recognition. Jesus says that they shall come from all parts of the earth and sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. That implies that these three have retained their identity and will be known. If they are known, why not others? Paul looked forward to the future with greater joy because of the fact that he would meet his converts, who were his crown of rejoicing. This hope of the Apostle's was unchallenged. That means indorsement. In Revelation, vi., 10, we learn that the martyrs recognized each other. In First Corinthians, xiii., 12, Paul teaches not only that we shall know each other, but that we shall know each other better in heaven than we did on earth."

NEW JESUIT HEADQUARTERS.

Will Be Moved from Frederick, Md., to a Point Near Poughkeepsie.

It was announced in this city yesterday that the headquarters of the Jesuit community now at Frederick, Md., would be removed to this State. The project has been under consideration for some time. A few days ago the Society of Jesus purchased 100 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson River, a few miles north of Poughkeepsie, on which modern buildings will be erected for the novitiate for the Maryland and New York provinces.

The buildings will be the finest of their kind in the United States, and it is expected that it will take two years to complete them. Ground will be broken for them in a few days. The first one of the buildings to be erected will be of bluestone and brick. It will be 350 feet long, with two wings, and have a depth of 100 feet.

The buildings of the community at Frederick, Md., have been found to be entirely inadequate. Previous to their establishment at this place the headquarters were at White Marsh, and from 1806 to 1820 were at Georgetown. The buildings now consist of a church, schoolhouse, and novitiate. The present rector of the novitiate is the Rev. John H. O'Rourke.

O'Neill's.

Special July Sale of

Shirt Waists.

Fancy Lawn, Gingham and Percale Waists, choice patterns, some with yokes, others plain,

☞ Formerly $1.25,

Now 75c.

Percale Waists, with white yokes of insertion,

☞ Formerly $1.50,

Now 98c.

White Pique Waists, made with insertion,

☞ Formerly $2.98,

Now $1.25.

A choice assortment of

Misses' Shirt Waists

at Unusually Low Prices.

☞ All cash purchases (except bicycles and sewing machines) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

SALE OF

GOLF HATS.

Rough and Ready Golf Hats, Black or White, neatly trimmed, newest style,

95c. Each.

Choice assortment of

Rough and Ready and Split Straw

Sailor Hats

at Unusually Low Prices.

Women's Skirts.

White Pique Skirts, full circular shape and deep hem, formerly $1.98,

Now 98c.

Blue Linen Skirts, full width, deep hem, formerly $2.25,

Now $1.59.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIALLY REDUCED HANDSOME PARLOR DESIGNS.

MAHOGANY INLAID SUITE . $65.00
(Reduced from $74.00.)
(3 pcs. covered with satin brocade.)

MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITE . $90.00
(Reduced from $110.00.)
(3 pcs. covered in satin brocade.)

LOUIS XVI. MAHOGANY SUITE, $110.00
(Reduced from $130.00.)
(3 pcs. covered in satin brocade.)

Also a fine collection of decorative cabinets, Vernis Martin with dainty paintings or metal ornaments. Beautiful inlaid mahogany pieces giving subtle suggestions of form and glowing color. All greatly reduced to make room for new beauties.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS.

Great Clearance Sale!

All the Various Grades in Single Pieces and Patterns We Do Not Intend Duplicating.
Also a Special Sale of

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

BEGINNING TUESDAY, JULY 11TH.

New Hartfords.

Equal in Effect to an Oriental and Very Durable. Woven in One Piece (Carpet Sizes).

7.6x 9, former price $33.75; now			$17.00
9x12,	"	" 54.00; "	27.00
10.6x12,	"	" 63.00; "	31.50
12 x12,	"	" 72.00; "	36.00
12 x15,	"	" 90.00; "	45.00

Full Line of All Other RUGS (Foreign and Domestic)

AT SUMMER PRICES!

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

Warehouse samples will be closed out at uniform price of $8.00 per roll of 40 yards.
Some worth from $12 to $18 per roll.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

POLICE SERGEANT AS PREACHER.

Ezra D. Strope of the Mulberry Street Station at an Open-Air Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Epworth League societies of the Jane and Perry Street churches Police Sergeant Ezra D. Strope of the Mulberry Street Station was the principal speaker at the twilight meeting conducted from the band stand in Abingdon Square at 6:30 o'clock last evening. Sergeant Strope has lately been known as the evangelist of the Police Department, having conducted many religious meetings in connection with the Epworth League of the Jane Street Church. Sergeant Strope is President of this league, and will represent the organization in this city at the fourth international convention, to be held in Indianapolis, commencing July 20.

The service proper was presided over by P. W. Radcliffe of the Sunshine Band, in connection with Metropolitan Temple. In the course of his address Sergeant Strope, after saying that it was a most unusual thing to see a police officer occupying the position of preacher, said, with reference to the scarcity of preachers among the uniformed members of the force: "I wish to God with all my heart there were more of them, for the police of this city are the grandest body of men in the world. While they are, I admit, a fine body of men, yet I must confess that they have little consideration for their souls. That's the last consideration that comes into their minds."

Sergeant Strope explained that his conversion was due to his attending in the capacity of policeman the Salvation Army meetings in Fourteenth Street, though he confessed that he first regarded the Salvationists as cranks.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Many Visitors from New York Arrive on the Opening Day.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 9.—The ninth annual session of the Catholic Summer School of America opened to-day in a heavy downpour of rain. At 3 P. M. a special train of eight coaches, containing 300 Summer school visitors from New York City and Central New York, arrived at Bluff Point, and a few minutes later they were at the Champlain Club House, on the school grounds, at Cliff Haven. The party was in charge of D. J. O'Connor of New York, President of the club, and the Rev. Father Lavelle of New York, President of the school. Earlier in the day a special train bearing 250 Canadians arrived from Montreal, and there are now fully 700 persons quartered in the various cottages on the grounds.

The regular sessions of the school will open to-morrow and continue until Aug. 15. Among the notable persons who will visit the school during the session are Gov. Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate at Washington; Vice President Hobart, Archbishop Corrigan, and Archbishop Ireland.

Dr. Eakins May Go to Brooklyn Church

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Eakins of Londonderry, Ireland, preached to a large congregation at Grace Presbyterian Church, in Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. It was said at the close of the service that Dr. Eakins may be called as pastor of the church, but no definite action could be taken until a meeting of the congregation was held. Dr. Eakins was born in Killala, County Mayo, Ireland, and was graduated from Magee College in Londonderry, and the Princeton Theological Seminary. For three years he carried on a mission in the City of Londonderry, Ireland, under the care of the Derry Presbytery. He has received a call from the First Presbyterian Church, St. Clairsville, Ohio, which he has under consideration.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown Coming Home.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, will leave Liverpool for home on the Majestic on Wednesday and is expected to arrive here on the 19th. Dr. Brown has been visiting his daughter in England and has been absent from the city for two months.

Mount Olivet's New Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. C. T. Walker of Augusta, Ga., who has recently accepted the call as pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street, succeeding the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, will be publicly installed pastor of the church in October. A number of prominent ministers of this city will officiate at the installation. Dr. Walker will preach at Mount Olivet Church next Sunday morning and evening.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. TO-DAY.
4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. Primrose & Dockstader's
BIG MINSTREL FESTIVAL.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 St. Cooled by Iced Air!
The Great Golden Rocket! 8 to 11:45.
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe! 7:30 to Mid.
The Aerial Magnolia Grove

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 8...	1,989,554
Same week last year.....	1,053,663
Stocks to date this year.....	102,730,813
Corresponding date last year.	53,611,854
Bonds for the week.....	$11,815,050
Same week last year.....	$11,228,000
Bonds to date this year.....	$564,823,820
Corresponding date last year.	$408,820,620

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY IS SCARCE AND DEAR

A Report that India Is to Have the Gold Standard — Believed that American Stocks Will Soon Be as Great Favorites as Ever on the London Exchange — New Mexican Conversion Loan.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, July 9.—Our money market has been a little topsy-turvyish this week. As I told last week, the bill brokers were working the rates down below 2 per cent., in the full belief that money will be cheap. It has not fallen as expected. On the contrary, it has been scarce and dear. Instead of paying back all loans due the Bank of England, the market has had to renew a portion, and the Bank charged 3½, and, for the last two days, 4 per cent. for three and four day advances. Then the two biggest banks, that usually hold from twenty to twenty-five millions sterling in bills between them, have been holding off the market. Either they would not buy at all or they refused to take bills at less than 2¼ per cent. The bankers, therefore, were thrown back on floating credits in the market, for which often 2 and sometimes 2½ and 3 per cent. has been charged. Even so, the Bank of England has been master of the position. Perhaps greater ease will come next week, but in any case extreme cheapness is not possible.

We are doing an enormous trade and a still more enormous finance business, as the returns of the bankers' clearing house of the past week prove. They show an increase of £58,000,000 on last year's total for the same week, and at £253,412,000 represent the highest week's total ever known. Throughout the provinces it is just the same. The country banks find local employment for their money, and can spare less for London. Gold is still going to Scotland, instead of coming back, as it usually does at this period of the year. The foreign banks, too, lean more and more on London, yet the universal cry on the Continent is that there is not enough money to go round, and the Bank of Amsterdam has twice put its rate up within three weeks.

Paris has got through the Bourse settlement without a big smash, but the market has been crippled and sulky ever since, its condition being such that the greatest caution is necessary. Were a Boer war to arise, upsetting the Kafir share market, I am afraid to think what the consequences might be. Both in Paris and here perhaps the knowledge of the danger is the greatest safeguard against war.

India, I hear, is to have a gold standard. Such is the probable decision of the committee now sitting. This means that £20,000,000 at least in gold must be collected to form a basis of the gold reserve. Money must be borrowed, and doubtless could be with comparative ease, but the effect of this artificial demand for the metal must be important on the rates of discount everywhere, and not least here. The Bank, perhaps, is keeping a hand on the market, in anticipation, and it is quite right to do so in any case, with the home-credit demands so great and as affairs are shaping abroad.

I hope you will be able to continue to send us as many tons of gold as we want without inconvenience to yourselves. It is your market we are beginning to turn to again, now that politics block the way in South Africa. It is the law of our being that gamble we must, and when Kafirs are marked dangerous and Kangaroos grow stale, we turn to Eries, Atchisons, and the rest with renewed hope. As yet the investing public is keeping away or selling, but a new race of punters is coming forward, increasing in number every week, and bargains are multiplying fast. Let no check be given, and Americans will soon be as great favorites as ever on the Stock Exchange. The crowd dealing in them in the Street in the last two evenings was quite like old times.

The new Mexican conversion loan is grunted at by many. "No catch in it shall take my money," old stagers say. Nevertheless, I think the prospect is good for Mexico and not bad for the investor, especially if £5,000,000 of the new stock is really sold in New York. That will give you an interest in the Government of the country sufficient, perhaps, to prevent trouble when Diaz's reign is over. Our great fear is lest the Mexican bonds should merely represent Diaz's life annuity. But meanwhile one big stock dealt in on a half dozen big markets is better than a bundle of small ones mostly held by German banks and financiers, and for this reason alone I think the conversion good and likely to be a success.

Copper is admirably manipulated, and as I thought all along, the ring has every appearance of being able to keep a hold on the market for many months. Iron is also rising, and shipyards are feverishly busy.

A. J. W.

The Money Market.

Since the resumption of business in Wall Street last Wednesday morning the money market has been easier than at the close of the previous week, but at the same time firm enough to cause some apprehension in stock market circles. Rates were still under the influence of the July disbursements, and for this reason and no other, the call rate held between 5 and 6 per cent. There were occasional transactions on call as low as 2 and 3 per cent., but these were exceptions. There was a fair inquiry for call money, but borrowers had no difficulty in supplying their needs when willing to pay the higher figures. All of the banks and trust companies, however, held out for at least 5 per cent.

Time money was not especially active, and, responding to the strength of call rates, was somewhat firmer than heretofore. Toward the close of the week, however, the offerings became liberal and rates eased somewhat. The demand was not at any time heavy. Average rates were 3½ to 4 per cent. for all dates up to four and six months on all railway and ordinary mixed collateral.

The commercial paper market was quiet throughout the week, both supply and demand failing off somewhat. There was still a general inquiry for prime material, however, and all choice bills offered were quickly snapped up by local and out-of-town financial institutions. Rates for mercantile bills held at their old level at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for prime indorsed paper and 3¾ to 4 per cent. for high-grade single names.

Big Four Consolidation.

Recent buying of Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio seems to have come from the same Vanderbilt sources and is believed to represent knowledge of definite developments in the plan for a consolidation of interests. No official announcement of this merger scheme is likely to be made until the deal is effected. Vanderbilt brokers, however, intimate that there are good reasons for expecting an early disclosure in regard to the matter. There has also been talk of a dividend on Chesapeake, which is now doing a larger business than ever before and is said to be in better financial and physical condition than at any time in its history. As to Big Four, friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt are among those who predict dividends before the end of the year. They say that the figures for the fiscal year which ended June 30 will make the best showing in the history of the road, and that the surplus applicable to dividends on the common stock will show large enough to warrant the immediate commencement of dividend payments.

Some Texas Pacific Fears.

Should the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Company demand interest on its holdings of Texas and Pacific bonds at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from March, 1892, which, it is said, it has the right to do through the ownership of over 90 per cent. of the issue, Texas and Pacific would, according to estimates, be obliged to default on the payment of 35 per cent. of $23,000,000 of the bonds. This would completely wipe out the equity represented by Texas and Pacific stock. Vague fear of such a development led to considerable selling of Texas and Pacific on the advance last week, and, although it is generally supposed that the Iron Mountain will refrain from such action, the fact that Texas and Pacific stands completely at the mercy of the company while it retains past due coupons on the incomes is disturbing to Texas and Pacific stockholders. No one has been able recently to get any information regarding further steps in the consolidation of the Iron Mountain and Texas and Pacific Roads. Interests identified with the former company say that they have all necessary control through their holdings of the incomes and that they are in a position to take over and operate Texas and Pacific until the past due coupons are paid.

Outside Securities.

Dullness still prevails in the market for outside securities. During the past week some few issues showed notable activity, but the majority of the stocks dealt in on the curb remained inactive, and in many, issues the quotations were rather nominal than actual. Prices were irregular, and the market showed a tendency, in the absence of much activity, to fall off from the closing bids of the previous week. Most of the net changes for the week amounting to 1 point or more represented declines, but in most issues net changes were fractional or based on merely nominal prices.

On Wednesday, when the market opened after the double holiday, it showed a good deal of activity in certain quarters, and generally reflected the stronger tone of the Stock Exchange market. Later in the week the volume of business decreased, and on Saturday trading was on a small scale and restricted to a very few stocks. Much irregularity showed in the course of prices, and several issues lost later in the week the gains enjoyed on the first two days.

Much more attention was given to the copper stocks, particularly to Amalgamated Copper, than during several preceding weeks, and those issues were generally strong. The advance in Amalgamated Copper was attributed to the prospects of an increase in the dividends on Anaconda, and the strength of Amalgamated gave impetus to the trading in one or two of the other coppper stocks. Amalgamated Copper sold up to 96¾, and closed at 96¼ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points. Tennessee Copper, several thousand shares of which changed hands during the week, advanced sharply, reaching 21 bid on Saturday. It closed at 20½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. It was only on Saturday that the stock got above 20. On the previous days there was a good deal of stock in the market at about that figure, and it was readily supplied. The recent buying of Tennessee Copper was said to be of excellent character. Following the advance in Amalgamated Copper British Columbia Copper sold up a little, gaining about 1 point. There was, however, no broad demand for the stock, and it closed on Saturday at 10¾ bid, showing no net change for the week.

New Amsterdam Gas advanced sharply and then declined further than it had advanced, so that all three issues of New Amsterdam Gas securities ended the week with substantial net losses. The uncertainty still felt as to the outcome of the present situation among the local gas companies, and as to the date when a settlement of some kind will be reached, is responsible for the many fluctuations in the price of the New Amsterdam Gas stocks. Early in the week just passed there was some belief in the intimations from supposedly well-informed quarters that the war was to be terminated very soon. Attention was given to the report that Mr. Russell Sage had stated that a settlement of the local gas question would not be delayed beyond the end of the present month. Later Mr. Sage denied having made any such statement, and it was found that there was really nothing to warrant the supposition that the several companies would soon come to an agreement to restore the price of gas to a more profitable basis. New Amsterdam Gas common advanced to 37, and reacted to 34¾, closing at 34¾ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points. The preferred stock sold on Wednesday at 61, and by Friday had declined to 59½. The best bid for the stock on Saturday was 58, which showed a net loss of 3 points.

Notwithstanding the irregularity in the New Amsterdam Gas stocks, the bonds of that company remained in good demand throughout the week, though the price naturally reflected to a certain extent the decline in the stocks. The bonds closed at 103 bid, a decline of three-quarters of 1 point for the week. Large blocks of these bonds, it is reported, have recently been taken by investors at prices as high as 104¼.

The distilling stocks were very dull. The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company stocks were entirely neglected, and there was little trading in the stocks of the new company. The opposition of the minority stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company to the terms of merger had no effect on the price of the Distilling Company of America stocks; in fact, they

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 8. Bid.	Closing Sat. July 8. A·k'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 8, 1,989,554.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 8, 1899.
117¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	111	114	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	101	15
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	16	17	— 1¼	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000	.....	..	17¼	17¼	16	16	....	1,365
65 May 25.	56⅜ June 16.	60	61	...	American Car & Foundry Company pf	29,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	61½	61¼	60	61	....	817
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	36⅞	36¾	+ ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	36	36¾	35	36⅜	....	4,224
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	83	84½	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	84	84½	81⅜	84	....	4,930
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	29	29½	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	..	27½	29¼	27½	29	....	1,810
83½ May 4.	70 May 13.	79	80	+ 4	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	19,000,000	.....	..	77	80	76¾	80	....	3,082
39¾ April 17.	33⅜ March 6.	38¼	38½	+ 2¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	37¼	39¼	36¾	38¼	21	10,280
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	92	92½	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,600	June 1, '99.	3	92½	92¼	92	92	75	404
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	137	140	...	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	140	140	140	140	129½	25
37½ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	18½	19¼	— ⅝	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	24	300
87¼ January 26.	70 July 7.	71½	72	— 1	American Malting Company preferred	14,440,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	71	72	70	72	76½	545
15½ March 13.	6 June 30.	6½	6¾	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,884,300	.....	..	6¾	7	6¼	6¾	13¾	950
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	55½	55¾	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	54	57	53¾	55½	42¼	48,355
106¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	93	96	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire preferred	38,150,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	95	96	95	96	91¾	2,630
182 March 20.	123¾ February 4.	157⅞	157½	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,988,000	July 3, '99.	3	156	161¾	155½	157¾	119¾	155,695
129 March 20.	110 January 16.	117	118¾	...	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,988,000	July 3, '99.	1½	118	118	116	118	102¼	195
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	102	104	— ¼	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	94	225
52⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	37¼	37½	+ ¾	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	34¼	38	34	37½	...	5,380
90½ February 8.	81 June 1.	85¼	85½	+ 2½	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	84	85¼	84	85½	...	900
223½ April 8.	88½ June 21.	97	97¼	+ 8	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	May 1, '99.	2	92½	98¾	92¼	97	122¾	43,370
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	142	144	+ 7	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	2	148	148	142	144	129	130
48½ May 23.	36 May 8.	41	42	— 1½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	41	41	41	41	35¼	100
24⅜ February 23.	17 May 9.	20¾	20¾	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	19¾	21¼	19¼	20¾	13¼	35,140

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 8. Bid.	Closing Sat., July 8. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 8. First.	Week Ended July 8. High.	Week Ended July 8. Low.	Week Ended July 8. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 8, 1899.
67 February 23.	50⅝ January 7.	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	Jan. 26, '00.	1	58⅞	62⅝	58⅝	61⅛	34	214,667
70 April 26.	43½ March 22.	58½	59⅝	+ 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	55½	57	55¼	56⅛	...	17,285
61¼ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	48¾	49¼	− ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	35,000,000	.....	..	49½	49⅝	48⅞	49	...	5,320
79½ January 27.	67⅛ June 21.	73	73½	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000,000	.....	..	72⅝	73¼	72	73	...	3,947
137 April 15.	77⅛ January 3.	116¼	116⅝	+ 1¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	116⅜	119¼	116	119⅝	55⅜	187,637
160 March 17.	135 June 6.	142	146	− 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	144	144	144	144	...	150
17¼ January 31.	9½ May 9.	14½	15	− ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	14¼	15	14¼	15	10⅜	1,380
70 January 23.	50½ June 2.	54	54½	− ½	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	55	55	54	54¼	54⅜	700
89⅝ May 31.	69⅝ March 15.	86¾	89	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	89	89	89	89	...	170
83⅜ May 17.	45⅝ May 5.	82	83⅜	+ ⅜	Central Pacific, assessment paid	35,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	82⅜	83⅜	82¼	82¼	...	3,975
31½ February 2.	19⅝ May 31.	23½	23⅝	+ 2⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,533,400	.....	..	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	23⅜	37,405
89⅝ April 22.	57 July 7.	56⅝	57	− ⅜	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	57⅜	57⅞	57	57¼	...	1,710
140⅜ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	136⅜	136⅝	− 1¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,724,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	136¼	138⅜	136	136½	107¼	85,365
79⅛ May 1.	59⅝ January 4.	74	75	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	75	75	74½	74½	...	360
125 March 2.	113⅜ January 3.	...	...	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,230,700	July 1, '99.	1½	121	122¼	121	122¼	...	262
30⅝ January 23.	13 June 1.	14¾	14⅞	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,334,000	.....	..	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜	14½	9,855
70½ February 24.	50⅜ January 5.	58	60	− ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,364,600	Jan. 31, '99.	2	60	60	60	60	...	100
37⅞ March 28.	28 June 22.	30⅝	31½	− 1⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	31	31¾	31	31⅝	...	270
93⅜ February 15.	83¾ January 3.	88	92	..	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,470,800	Jan. 15, '99.	2	92¼	92¼	92	92	...	40
13½ April 25.	7⅞ January 6.	9¼	10	+ ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	16,500,000	.....	..	9¼	10	9¼	9¾	10	625
49⅜ March 6.	31 January 4.	39	40	+ 3⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	9,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	30	3,600
133⅜ February 20.	120¼ January 3.	131¼	131⅝	− ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	132¾	133¼	131¼	131⅝	100⅝	108,169
173⅛ July 1.	166¼ January 3.	174	175	− ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	174½	174½	174½	174½	149	255
166 March 29.	141¼ January 4.	160	160¾	− 2⅛	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	160¾	161	159¾	160¼	129¾	6,417
122¼ January 27.	107⅛ May 13.	117	117⅛	− 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	May 1, '99.	1¾	118⅛	118⅞	116⅝	117⅛	97⅛	81,602
20¾ March 27.	7½ January 6.	14⅜	15	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	15¼	15½	15	15	8¾	1,400
36⅝ March 27.	26⅝ January 3.	46	47	− ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	47	47½	46¾	46¾	29½	1,050
63⅞ April 10.	42¼ January 4.	57½	58	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	58⅝	59½	57¼	58	43¾	12,305
102⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	96	98¼	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¼	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	87	25
10⅜ January 25.	9 July 5.	9	11	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	14⅜	400
5⅝ April 21.	1½ January 17.	1¾	2¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...	100
65 April 21.	30⅛ February 8.	45⅞	48	+ ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	44⅞	47¼	44⅞	45⅝	22½	10,235
8⅝ January 6.	5¼ July 5.	5	5¾	− ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,905,000	.....	..	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	...	240
58½ March 17.	41⅜ June 16.	43½	45	..	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	45	45	44½	44½	...	547
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17	17½	..	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	17¼	17¼	17	17	...	85
15 April 19.	6½ February 5.	13	13½	+ ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13¼	...	300
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	40½	41½	+ ⅜	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	39¾	42⅜	39	41¾	...	32,015
76⅛ March 15.	58 June 29.	78	79½	+ 1⅜	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	78⅝	80⅝	78¾	80	...	4,560
233⅛ March 11.	163 June 6.	184	185	− 4½	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	188	189¾	184	184	200½	2,935
50½ January 31.	40¾ May 31.	42	42¾	+ ⅝	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	37	100
97 March 13.	87 July 5.	89½	92	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Apl. 17, '99.	1½	87	90	87	88	90	672
125⅞ April 20.	106¼ January 3.	123¼	123⅝	+ ⅝	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	124	124¾	123⅝	123⅝	106⅜	4,765
179 April 4.	157 January 7.	168	170¾	− 1¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	170	170¼	169½	170¼	158	743
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21⅝	22	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞	22	...	3,945
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	77½	78	..	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 10, '99.	2	78¼	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞	51⅜	4,130
23¼ January 3.	13⅜ June 1.	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜	17¼	3,460
16¼ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13¾	14	+ 1	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	13½	1,170
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	37⅞	38	+ 2¼	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	38¾	38¼	38⅜	38	36	7,240
90 July 5.	•92⅝ January 14.	98	100	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	5,000,000	May 15, '99.	1	99	99	99	99	...	100
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	39	40	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	40	40	39	40	...	2,490
85 June 13.	70 January 7.	82	85	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	80	80	80	80	...	18
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	58½	58⅝	− ½	Federal Steel Company	46,484,300	.....	..	58¼	59⅜	58	58⅜	...	23,153
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	81	81¼	− ½	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1½	81	82½	81	81	...	7,240
32¼ May 15.	17 January 4.	31	34½	+ 1	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	.....	..	30	31	30	31	...	400
122 April 17.	95¼ January 3.	118¼	118½	+ 1¼	General Electric Company	18,276,000	.....	..	117½	118½	117½	118⅛	...	2,342
76⅜ March 20.	62¼ April 7.	67	68	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	67	68	67	68	...	1,065
110 January 12.	106⅜ May 31.	107	107½	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	107	107½	107	107½	...	295
195 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	171¾	172½	+ 1⅜	Great Northern Preferred	89,369,000	May 1, '99.	1¾	169½	172½	169½	172⅜	129	2,952
116 July 7.	97 January 3.	115½	117	+ 4½	H. B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	112	116	112	116	...	1,083
74¼ June 30.	60½ February 10.	72	75	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	June 26, '09.	50c	72	72	72	72	...	21
29 April 27.	23⅞ May 15.	...	24	..	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	23½	23½	23½	23½	...	20
60½ April 27.	54¼ May 13.	57	58	+ ¼	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	57⅜	57⅝	57¼	57¼	...	572
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	115½	116	+ ½	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	117	117¼	115⅞	116½	109½	7,908
•102 July 5.	•99⅝ June 12.	100	...	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, '99.	2	102	102	102	102	...	80
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	43½	44	+ 1⅞	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	43⅜	44½	43½	43⅞	...	4,870
96 January 5.	70 June 19.	79½	80	+ ¼	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,100	July 1, '99.	1½	79½	79¾	79¼	79¾	...	880
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	12½	16	+ 2⅛	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	13½	15	13½	15	...	300
13½ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	12	12¼	− ⅝	Iowa Central	8,488,300	.....	..	12¼	12	12	12	...	310
51½ February 15.	42⅜ May 31.	49	49½	+ ¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	49	49½	49	49¼	33	1,285
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	12	13	..	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	12	12	12	12	...	100
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7½	8	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	15⅜	365
18 July 5.	16 May 2.	18	19	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	18	18	18	18	...	100
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	47	51	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	49¼	50⅛	49½	50⅛	...	400
84 February 17.	72 June 24.	73	75	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf	3,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	74	74	74	74	...	100
57½ January 9.	51 March 4.	54	55	+ ½	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	54½	53	54½	50⅞	320
102½ May 18.	95 March 9.	95	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	99	100	99	100	91	37
22¼ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	17	17⅜	− ⅛	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	15	200
75 January 27.	60 January 15.	73½	74	+ 2½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	72	73⅜	71½	73½	71	2,343
85 April 4.	56¾ January 5.	68	72	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	70	70	70	70	50	200
72⅜ July 7.	63 March 6.	71⅞	72	+ ⅛	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	72	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	54½	35,740
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	119	119½	+ ⅞	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	118¼	121⅞	117¼	119¼	106	115,806
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	224	225	− 3⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	227⅜	227⅞	223	224	159⅞	11,949
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	14½	14⅝	+ 1¼	Mexican Central	36,000 000	.....	..	13⅝	15	13⅝	14½	...	15,220
4⅞ April 26.	1 January 6.	3¼	3⅜	− ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350.000	.....	..	3⅜	3⅞	3¼	3¼	...	800
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	15	15⅝	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...	50
58 June 6.	44½ May 5.	55	56¼	− 1	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	.....	..	55	55	55	55	...	264
62¼ April 28.	35¼ January 6.	54	55	− ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	55	55	54¾	55	...	305
96½ May 5.	73½ January 10.	90	91	− 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	90½	90½	90	90	...	315
37⅛ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	26	27	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	27	27⅝	26½	26⅝	...	1,910
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	68	67¼	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	66¾	67⅜	65	67	...	1,800
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	12••	13	− ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	12⅞	12⅞	12	12¼	11¼	700
42¼ April 3.	30½ May 31.	34	34⅜	− ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	35	35	33¾	34⅛	34⅜	7,650
52½ April 4.	38⅜ June 1.	45⅛	46	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	44⅞	46¼	44⅜	45⅞	36	42,025
49⅝ April 17.	32 January 3.	40	41	− 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	41½	41½	40	40	26	300
62 January 21.	41⅜ May 16.	45⅜	46⅜	+ 1	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000	.....	..	46¼	46½	45	45	...	1,020
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	98⅜	100¼	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1¾	97½	97½	97½	97½	...	300
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	29½	30¼	+ ⅜	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30	30¼	30	30¼	34½	357
115 January 21.	110¾ June 14.	112	112½	+ ½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	112⅜	112⅜	112	112	107½	530
63 April 24.	43⅜ June 2.	50½	50¾	+ ⅛	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	50	51	50	50½	...	4,410
95 March 28.	83 May 15.	90	91	+ ½	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	...	1,680
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	117¾	118	..	New Jersey Central	25,617,400	May 1, '99.	1½	118	119	117¾	118	90¼	4,490
204 April 27.	112 January 3.	184	187	+11	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1898.	6	185	190	183	188	44¾	2,153
144⅜ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	138⅜	139	− 2	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	141	141	138⅜	138⅜	119¼	33,162
19⅜ January 23.	12 June 29.	13¾	14	+ 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13	14	13	14	14⅞	600
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	34	35	+ 3½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	33¾	35	33⅜	34½	38¼	800
28⅜ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	26⅞	27	..	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	26⅞	27½	26⅜	26⅝	15	17,885
22⅜ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	20⅝	21	..	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	21	21¼	20⅝	21	...	6,560
71⅛ July 5.	61⅜ January 6.	70½	70⅝	− ⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	71½	71¾	70¾	70⅜	52	5,940
12½ April 19.	6⅞ January 7.	11¼	11½	− ⅛	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11½	7	700
55½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	49⅞	50	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	50½	51⅛	49¾	50	29⅞	25,505
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	77⅞	77¾	− ⅛	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	77⅞	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	70⅝	2,911
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	39½	43	+ ⅛	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	50	260
77 July 6.	68¾ June 16.	75	77	+ 3¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	2	75	77	75	77	...	534
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	38	40	+ ⅛	Pacific Coast	6,809,000	Apl. 17, '99.	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	35	485
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	84	90	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	Apl. 17, '99.	2½	84	86	84	86	87	50
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	56	60	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,919,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	58½	59⅝	58½	59⅞	57	325
55 January 30.	43⅜ January 4.	48	48½	− ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	48½	49	48	48	29	3,700
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	136¼	136½	− 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	137½	138	135½	136¼	117⅝	76,145
120½ April 1.	101 May 13.	120¼	120½	− ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	28,698,800	May 25, '99.	1½	121	122	120	120¼	100½	25,560
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4,440,000	.....	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	1¼	600
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	51	54	− 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,389,000	.....	..	55¼	55⅝	53⅝	53⅝	43½	530
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	86½	87	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1¼	87½	87½	87½	87½	65	10
59½ April 13.	44⅜ June 1.	50½	51½	..	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	51	51½	50¾	51	...	600
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	160	161	..	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	160	160	160	160	211	470
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	21	22	+ ⅞	Reading	69,900,000	.....	..	21½	22	21⅜	21⅝	18½	4,953
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	61	61¼	..	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	61½	63	60⅞	61¼	42⅜	29,650
38¼ March 22.	26⅛ January 7.	34½	35	− ⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	34½	35¼	34¼	34⅜	22	3,100
55 January 7.	38⅛ May 24.	42¼	45	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	43	43	43	43	59	100
17½ January 9.	9 June 1.	12½	13	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	12	13	12	12½	21	424
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10½	11	− ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	11	11	10½	10⅝	7½	1,233
75½ January 26.	61 May 13.	70½	73	+ 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	70½	70½	70½	70½	61⅝	100
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 3	37	37½	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	37½	37⅝	37¼	37½	29¼	3,064
15 April 28.	6⅜ January 4.	13⅞	14	+ ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500 000	.....	..	12⅝	13⅞	12⅝	13⅜	5	7,170
53½ April 1.	17 January 3.	34½	34¾	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	33¾	34½	32½	34½	11¼	15,440
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	...	...	− 3½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660 200	July 5, '87.	3	53⅞	53⅞	51½	51½	18½	320
109¾ June 27.	91 February 8.	106	108	− 1	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	106⅞	106⅞	105	106	82½	1,060
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	32	32¼	− ⅝	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32½	19¾	13,350
14 January 16.	10⅜ January 5.	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	11⅝	12	11½	11⅝	8½	8,100
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	51⅞	52	+ ⅛	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	52	53	51⅝	52	31	21,827
25½ January 14.	12⅛ June 2.	14	16	+ 1¼	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	16,000,000	.....	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	...	300
70¾ July 7.	36 January 9.	63½	69¾	+ 4⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	64⅜	70¾	64½	69½	25	47,675
25⅞ March 1.	17⅛ January 3.	20⅞	21¼	+ 1	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	19⅜	21½	21	21	12¾	11,000
242 February 27.	166⅜ January 25.	182	187	+ 2	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	188	188½	187	187	...	220
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	67	69	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	67	68	67	68	...	1,250
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	137½	140	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,692,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	138	138	138	138	...	130
50⅜ February 21.	38⅛ June 20.	43¾	44	− 1¼	Union Pacific	87,514,800	.....	..	44⅞	45½	43½	43⅝	24¼	44,073
81½ January 23.	72 June 1.	77	77½	− 2½	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	79	79¼	77	77	61	20,485
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	49	50	+ ¼	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	49¾	50	49¾	50	42	280
8 January 23.	5⅝ June 21.	6	6¼	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	7¼	1,940
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	71¼	71½	+ ¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	71	72⅜	71	71½	66½	16,840
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	53¼	53⅞	+ ½	United States Rubber	23,666,900	Feb. 15, '97.	2	53	54¼	53	53½	26½	12,158
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	117½	119½	+ 3	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	118	121	117¼	120½	91¾	2,275
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	25½	27	..	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	27½	27½	27	27	...	35
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	75½	78	− 1¼	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	78	78	77¾	77¾	...	585
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼	Wabash	28,000,000	.....	..	7¾	8	7¾	8	7	600
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22⅝	23¾	+ 1⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	21½	23	21⅝	22¾	19¼	12,235
98¾ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	90½	91	+ 1	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¼	90	91¾	89¾	91	93¼	5,974
11½ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	9	9¼	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,894,800	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9	9	...	701
32¾ May 13.	21½ June 23.	24¼	24⅞	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	...	283
16⅝ June 13.	13½ May 24.	15⅝	15⅞	+ ½	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	16	16⅜	16	16	...	3,440
55⅛ June 13.	48¾ May 26.	53½	53⅞	+ ½	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 8, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 8. $11,815,050

Week Ending July 8.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	92	92¼	92	92¼	27
American Tobacco scrip	102	102	101½	101½	•234
Ann Arbor 4s	95½	96	95½	96	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	342
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85	85¼	84⅞	85¼	575½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	33
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	98¼	98⅜	97½	97½	352
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	95	95	95	95	5
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101¾	101⅞	101⅜	101½	454
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	113	113¼	113	113¼	15
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	13
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	104	104½	104	104½	118
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108⅜	108	108	37
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111½	111½	111	111	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96	96½	96	96¼	176
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	40	40	40	40	3
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120	121	119¾	121	214
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	119	119	119	119	1
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	147
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	96	97	95½	97	80
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105⅜	105⅜	105½	105¼	50
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119¼	119¼	31
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106¼	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	3
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	144¼	144¼	143⅞	143⅞	7
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	113	113	113	113	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅛	121⅛	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	170	170	170	170	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold 7s	170	170	170	170	2
Chicago & Northwestern general 5½s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	13
Chicago & Northwestern, coupon, gold 7s	131½	131½	112⅜	112⅜	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	94
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	134	134	134	134	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	100	100⅞	99¾	99¾	58
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	138	138½	138	138½	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. general 7s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95	95½	95	95½	57
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	1
Cleveland & Pittsburg general 4½s	121	121	121	121	1
Colorado Southern 4s	89½	90	89½	89⅝	406
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101⅜	101⅝	100	100⅜	42
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	98½	98	98	22
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	19	19	18¼	18¼	40
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	113	113	113	113	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118¼	118	118¼	10
East. Tennessee reorg. lien 4-5s	110	110	110	110	10
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101	17
Erie prior lien 4s	93½	93½	93	93	160
Erie general lien 4s	72½	74½	72¼	72⅝	423
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144½	144½	144¼	144½	4
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103¼	103	103	43
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	81½	81½	81½	81½	6
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	65½	65½	65½	65½	1
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¾	104¼	103¾	104	41
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	105	10
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	80¾	80¾	80½	80⅝	32
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102½	102½	16
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	32
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	124	124	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	13
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	63	64½	63	64½	34
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	60	60½	60	60½	66
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	5
Long Island general 4s	100	100	100	100	7
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects	56	60	56	56	24
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	120
Louis. & Nash., Pen. acola Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	5
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	2
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Shef. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Louisville & Nash. coll. trust 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	13
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109½	110	109½	110	58
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	18
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119	119	118	118	8
Mexican Central 2d income	12	13	12	12¼	433
Mexican international consol. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	16
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	33
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	10
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	143	143	141	143	3
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st, Ashland Div. 6s	146	146	146	146	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93⅛	704
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68	68¼	67	68	83
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99	99	98¾	99	63
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	99	99	99	99	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90¼	90½	90	90	7
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	95	96	95	96	34
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118⅝	119½	118	119¼	146
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98	97½	98	121
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87	87	87	87	½
Morgan, Louisiana & Texas 7s	138	138	138	138	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102⅜	107
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	101	102¼	101	102¼	20
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
New York Central 3½s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
New York Central debenture 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
New York & New England 1st 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
New York, Ontario & Western reg. 4s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	17
New York, Sus. & Western term. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	100¾	101	100½	101	15
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96¼	96¼	94½	95	83
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	10
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¾	68¼	67¾	68	184¾
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¾	104¾	104	104	117½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	111	112	111	112	11
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	102¾	102¾	13
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	84
Oregon Short Line Income A	94½	96	94¾	95¾	8
Oregon Short Line Income B	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	66
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104¾	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st	88	88	85	85	78
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	98½	99	98½	99	23
Reading general 4s	89¾	90	89	89	517
Reading general 4s, registered	87½	87½	87½	87½	10
Rio Grande Western 4s	100	100¾	99½	100	67
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 4s, when issued	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾	195½
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111½	112⅜	111½	112¼	642
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	111½	111½	111½	111½	8
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	126¼	126¼	123½	124¼	29
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	87	87	86¾	86¾	11
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	10
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	100¼	100½	100¼	100¾	7
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95¾	96¼	90¾	96¼	914
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	57½	62	57½	61½	1,161½
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	117¾	117¾	117	117	41
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	80	80	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	5
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	13
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	10
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	8
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Southern Railway 5s	101¼	104¼	101¼	104¼	30
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	88	88	88	88	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	25	25¼	25	25¼	15
Texas, Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	104½	107	103½	107	35
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	103	103	103	104	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn. Div. 6s	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	4
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114⅜	118	114⅜	118	21
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55¼	55¾	53¾	55½	80

BONDS.

Week Ending July 8.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	7
Third Avenue 5s	127	127	127	127	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	118	119	117	118	42
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Union Pacific new 4s	106⅞	108½	106¾	106⅞	157½
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117	116¾	116¾	11
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	4
Wabash 2d 5s	102	103	102	102⅞	50
Wabash debenture, Series B	34½	36½	34½	36	586
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115¼	115¼	114½	115	41
West Short gtd. 4s, registered	116	116	114	114	1
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	71	71	71	71	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Western Union coll. trust 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	3
Western Pacific 6s, Speyer certfs	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Wilkesbarre & Easton 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	20
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	141
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	95¼	95¼	95	95	148

Total sales $11,688,900

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129½	130	129½	130	15
United States 2s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	12
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112¼	112¼	•130½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	113⅜	112⅝	12½
United States 3s, coupon	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	62½
United States 3s, small	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	•51

Total sales $125,150

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1899.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85	85	85	85	1

Total sales $1,000
Grand total $11,815,050
•In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼	July 7
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¼	July 7
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	112⅝	July 5
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130⅝	May 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130	July 8
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111¾	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111¾	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	109⅛	July 7
United States 5s, 10-20, 1918, small	109¼	June 6	106¾	Jan. 5	108⅝	July 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	June 24

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899 ..... 102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s ..... 118 Nov. 23

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112⅜	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108⅝	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	108½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 20	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 20
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	6	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	85	July 5

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small ..... 105 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C ..... 104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B ..... 108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1918 ..... 128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 8th day of July, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$155,144,393.04		
Gold bullion	121,443,374.74		
		$276,587,767.78	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,297,819.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,645,100.00		
		32,652,719.00	
			•$243,935,048.78
Standard silver dollars		$407,638,473.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,637,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,039,790.00		
		402,597,714.00	
			5,040,759.00
Silver bullion		.....	962,304.44
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,204,055.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	$4,170,625.00		
		$93,375,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	93,375,280.00	
		.....	
United States notes		35,076,167.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,365,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,660,000.00		
		19,705,000.00	
			15,371,167.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,021,386.00		
National bank notes	3,616,465.04		
Fractional silver coin	5,945,331.00		
Fractional currency	79.36		
Minor coin	233,920.87		
Deposits in National banks	78,747,195.94		
Bonds and interest paid	3,867,186.81		
		$93,231,565.02	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,495,246.49		
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,872,759.79		
Disbursing officers' balances	51,738,711.45		
Post Office Department account	6,701,064.28		
Miscellaneous items	2,226,071.74		
		80,102,853.75	
			13,128,711.27
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$278,437,990.49

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,050,280.28	$4,108,565.53	$4,108,565.53
Internal revenue	1,449,883.46	7,758,397.89	7,758,397.89
Miscellaneous	46,342.75	467,360.60	467,360.60
Total receipts	$2,546,486.49	$12,334,324.02	$12,334,324.02
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,635,000.00	4,578,000.00	4,578,000.00
War	740,000.00	6,460,000.00	6,460,000.00
Navy	370,000.00	990,000.00	990,000.00
Indians	15,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Pensions	735,000.00	6,560,000.00	6,560,000.00
Interest	500,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Total expenditures	$3,995,000.00	$20,763,000.00	$20,763,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,448,513.51	8,428,675.98	8,428,675.98
Receipts last year—			
Customs	911,414.61	3,147,515.41	3,147,515.41
Internal revenue	1,493,404.68	6,847,555.18	6,847,555.18
Receipts from all sources last year	2,390,578.67	10,901,703.34	10,901,703.34
Expenditures last year	3,129,000.00	18,674,000.00	18,674,000.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	25,200.00	90,450.00	90,450.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	27,370.00	294,453.00	294,453.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$535,753,574.00	$99,686,513.00	$635,440,089.00
This fiscal year	300,260.00	178,521.00	478,781.00
This month	300,260.00	173,521.00	473,781.00
This day	51,980.00	29,437.00	81,417.00

•Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 8, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102¼	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96	Jul 6	87¾	May 10	96	July 7	95¼	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103¾	May 31	90¾	Apr 7	102¾	July 8	102¾	103
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85½	Jul 8	78	Jan 6	85¼	July 8	85¼	86¼
Do., do., registered	89¼	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	102	June 5	90	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾	May 26	97	Apr 10	97½	July 8	97½	97¾
Do., mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102¼	May 25	100¼	May 12	101¼	July 8	101½	101¾
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105¼	Jan 26	..	..
Monongn. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	June 5	113	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990	111	Feb	3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 23	93¼	Jan 28	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13¾	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 12	12	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128¾	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	127	128
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½	May 19	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 28	105	June 8	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 6s, 1945	113½	Jul 6	102½	May 13	113¾	July 6	113¾	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117¾	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	114¾	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108½	Apr 20	106¾	Jan 4	107¼	July 7	107	108
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	103½	Jun 29	104½	July 8	104	104½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	..	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110¾	June 27	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	129½	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	130½	July 6	128¾	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Buff., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1908	100½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	July 6	108	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 31	111	Jan 7	115¾	June 2	115¾	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110¾	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108	July 7	108	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111	July 7	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅝	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91¼	May 12	88	89½
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	Apr 26	..	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	120	June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 20	91⅞	Jan 31	96¾	July 8	96	96½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	40	July 7	40	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12⅝	July 8	12	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¼	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	6	6¼
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	Dec 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 28	100¼	May 1	101	May 17	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109¾	May 3	110	June 6	112	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112¼	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¾	Jan 4	121	July 8	120	..
Do., do., registered	121	Jun 14	112¾	Jan 7	119¼	June 27	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102¾	Apr 1	99¾	Jan 7	100¼	June 21	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	104	Apr 3	87¾	Jan 7	100	May 4	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	115½	June 9	..	..
N. J. Southern Int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	101	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	104¼	Mar 11	103½	Mar 15	103½	Mar 15	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs	109	Jun	6	103¼	Mar 20	108½	June 29	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105¾	Mar 11	105¾	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1933, Speyer certs	125⅜	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	125¼	June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	102¼	May 27	120¼	May 10	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	103½	Jun	2	105¼	Apr 15	108⅜	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105¼	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	117	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼	Feb 21	118½	Mar	2	120	June 28	118	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan	3	119¾	July 8	119	120
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun	2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97	Jun 28	93½	Jan	27	97	July 8	96	97
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	105	Jan	5	105½	July 7	101¾	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¾	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	100½	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb	7	101¾	Apr	7	103	July 6	103	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May	5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan	6	104	Feb	1	104	Feb 1	106	..
Do. 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113¾	Jul	8	113¾	July 8	113	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	110½	May 10	113	July 6	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125¼	Jan	6	137⅜	July 6	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	114¾	Jun 12	110¾	May	4	116¾	June 12	117⅜	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	106½	Jun 26	105	Feb 27	106¾	June 23	105⅜	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¾	Jan 26	105	June 28	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb	3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	112¾	Jul	5	105⅝	Jan	3	112¾	July 5	113	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Jun	2	111¾	Jun	2	111¾	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul	6	120	Mar	13	124	July 6	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	106¾	July 7	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr	3	114	Jul	5	114	July 5	114½	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 23	138	June 30	137	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109¾	Jan 16	116	June 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun	9	114½	Jan 17	118½	June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	104½	May 17	92	Jan 10	107½	June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 4s, 1947	119½	Jun	9	104	Jan	4	113	July 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, L. D., 1902	171½	Jun	9	160¾	Jan	7	170	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¾	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 10	168½	May 20	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun	9	160	Jan	3	171	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun	17	161	Jan	11	170	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun	8	112¾	May 13	121¾	July 5	119¼	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	115¾	Dec 30,98	118¾	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	123¾	June 1	120½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	129	Jan 19	132¾	May 25	129½	130½
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	102½	Dec 7,98	113¾	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	122	May 2	121¼	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan	3	124¼	June 30	121½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118¾	Jan 19	121	July 6	122¾	123
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112¾	Apr 18	111¾	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	120	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	120¼	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	110	Apr 12	123	June 19	119¾	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾	May 18	115	Feb	6	118¾	May 18	115¾	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	127¼	Ja 27, 98	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	103½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118¾	May 12	112¾	Feb	9	119¾	May 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	114¾	June 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 1	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	126	Jan 30	126	June 17	125	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jun	9	142¾	May	4	144	June 27	144	145¾
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111½	Jun	3	114	June 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan	6	122½	Mar 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	118¾	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¾	Mar 10	106¾	Apr 12	107	June 19	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb	3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May	4	122¾	June 30	122½	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109¾	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109½	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb	9	117¼	May 22	118	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb	1	106	Apr	7	109	May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan	3	110¼	July 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¾	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb	6	117½	Feb	6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan	3	111	Jan	3	111	Jan 5	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul	7	139¼	May	3	143	July 7	141	144
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	165½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117⅜	Feb	1	125¼	June 29	125¼	126
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	144⅜	146½
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul	6	140	Mar	6	146	July 6	144½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¼	Jun 27	131¼	Jan 10	134	July 7	132¼	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun	6	133¾	June 13	131	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104⅝	Jan	4	108¼	July 8	108	108¼
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	103⅝	Mar	7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan	9	98½	May 3	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85	Feb	4	83	May	9	85	June 14	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98¼	May 18	98¼	May 18	98¼	May 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109¼	Jan 12	114	June 27	113	114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan	9	137¾	July 6	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134¼	May	8	134¼	June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr	18	132¾	July 7	131	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar	23	140	Mar 28	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 22,97	106	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	128	May	4	120¾	Mar	14	122	June 20	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun	5	93¼	Jan	3	99¾	July 8	..	100
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	90¾	Jun 28	99¼	June 28	90	100
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 26,97	119	..
Do. 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103¾	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Toledo 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	114	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¾	Jan 25	91	June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s, 1993	98	Jan 28	87¾	Jan 12	96¼	July 8	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅝	Feb	3	99¾	Jan	7	102¼	July 5	102	103
Do., do., registered	99	May	4	99	May	4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	May 4	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¾	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan	3	103¼	Mar 30	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118¼	May 31	118½	June 14	114	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¼	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 28	82¾	Apr	7	86	July 8	85	86
Do., Income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan	3	30	June 30	29	30
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st con. sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¾	Jan	3	102	Jan 26	102¼	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul	6	13⅛	May 11	138½	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137¼	Jun 23	13⅛	Jul	6	134½	July 6	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st C.C.C. & I.7s, 1901	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s, 1933	..	..	..	..	107	De 27, 98	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134½	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	63	Jun	2	65¼	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	74½	June 30	71½	72¼
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85¼	May 13	89¾	July 8	89¾	90
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 99	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun	7	124¼	Jun	7	124½	June 7	123	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	142	May	4	142	June 17	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108¼	May	3	108½	June 28	108¼	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143	June 6	142	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 28,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142¼	May 18	138	Feb	9	142	June 27	138	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr	5	117	Feb	3	118¾	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108¼	Jun 20	108¼	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120¾	Apr 21	..	..
Do., registered	122	Jun	6	122	Jun	6	122	June 6	121½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May	2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	100¾	July 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May	4	105¼	May 25	..	106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan	3	106¾	July 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	108¾	Jan	9	111¾	June 23	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 30	91	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	87½	100
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107½	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	106	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	18¾	July 8	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	110	July 6	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1925	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.6s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	113	July 5	112¼	114½
Elgin, Jol. & Eas. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan	3	108¾	June 20	108¼	111
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118	Jun 22	115½	Feb 15	118	June 22	118¼	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	109	June 28	.. ..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	97	Jun 5	91	Jan 10	97	June 24	96 97½
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 10,98	.. ..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	.. ..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990.	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	110	July 7	.. ..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	118	July 8	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅞	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101⅛	June 23	.. ..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997.	124	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	123⅜	July 7	123¼ 124
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123	June 20	123 ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	125	June 22	125 ..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	126⅝	Feb 3	124	Mar 2	125¼	July 7	125 ..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77	June 23	.. ..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	20⅜	June 14	.. ..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	12¼	July 8	12 12¼
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87⅞	July 5	86 ..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar 5, 96	103 ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	..	....	..	....	15	Dec 7, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	.. ..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	.. ..
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115½	Jun 27	110¾	Jan 18	115½	July 7	.. ..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99	Jun 29	98¼	Jun 29	99	July 8	98¾ 99
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	.. ..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926.	105½	Feb 16	103¼	Feb 4	105½	Feb 16	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93⅜	July 8	93 93¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	68	July 7	67¾ 68½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	89	July 5	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	90¾	Jun 30	86	Jan 19	90	July 6	.. ..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 7	79	July 1	.. ..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940.	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95	Apr 27	.. ..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	106	Mar 29	101¼	Jan 3	105½	June 30	105 ..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920.	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	119¼	July 8	118½ 119¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115	June 16	120 ..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¾	Mar 14	91¼	Jan 3	98	July 8	96 98
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	96⅜	Mar 17	88	Jan 3	96	July 7	.. ..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938.	108	Apr 28	106	Feb 20	108	Apr 28	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	115	Apr 20	.. 112
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106¼	May 20	105¼	Feb 6	106⅜	May 23	106 ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	105¾	June 13	105 ..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 6s, 1935	106⅞	Apr 6	103¾	Mar 16	106⅞	Apr 6	.. ..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	112¾	Jul 8	105	Jan 3	112¼	July 8	112¼ 112½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼	July 5	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½	June 30	.. ..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82¾	Jan 4	86	June 28	.. ..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109	June 13	108 ..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913.	132¾	Feb 14	131¼	Jul 8	131¼	July 8	130 ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108¾	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	105⅞	June 22	.. 106½
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 98	.. ..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	.. ..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	114½	Apr 5	116¾	June 29	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109¾	July 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	.. ..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904.	..	....	..	....	108¾	Fe 21, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¾	June 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	.. ..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅜	Feb 2	103½	Jun 26	103½	June 26	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104⅝	Jne 30,98	.. ..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110⅝	July 7	110¼ ..
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	.. ..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101¾	July 5	.. ..
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	.. ..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¾	Jan 4	102¾	July 8	102 102½
Do., registered	103	Jan 26	98	Jan 6	102½	July 7	.. ..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	115	July 8	114¾ 115½
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	115	June 29	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108	No 5, 98	108 ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	105	Jl 28,98	.. ..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	.. ..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	103¾	June 14	104 ..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	June 27	104 ..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	104 ..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	129¾	June 29	129 ..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	.. ..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	.. ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	.. ..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	.. ..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	June 16	.. ..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	.. ..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102⅜	Feb 8	102¼	Jan 28	102⅜	Feb 17	.. ..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103⅞	July 8	103¾ ..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	105¼	Jan 3	105¼	June 15	.. ..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114½	Jun 20	115	June 20	.. ..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¼	June 15	.. ..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	111¼	June 27	111 111¼
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	105	Jan 5	111	Apr 27	.. ..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¾	Dec 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	122	Oct 24,98	.. ..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902.	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110½	June 20	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	.. ..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	120 ..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¾	Jne 21,98	127 ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	122½	Ja 29, 99	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 25, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937.	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107¼	July 6	107 107½
Do., do., registered	105½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	.. ..
N.Y., N.H & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do., con. deb. certs., 1900	101	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	100¼	June 29	.. ..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184	July 7	.. ..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	126¾	Au 28,98	.. ..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	July 6	117 117¾
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113¾	Jul 1	113¾	July 1	113 ..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939.	108¾	May 25	106	Jan 4	108¾	May 27	.. ..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106½	July 8	106 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	.. ..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¾	Apr 12	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117	Oct 25,98	.. ..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	.. ..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	130	Sep 28,98	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106⅞	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	104	July 8	104 104½
Do., registered	104⅜	May 12	103	Mar 22	104⅜	May 12	.. ..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	64¾	May 9	68	July 8	68 68¼
Do., do., registered	67	Jan 17	63¼	May 19	63¾	June 17	.. ..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	87 92
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	119	June 15	.. ..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	.. ..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931.	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	135 ..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128	No 25,98	132½ 135
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117¼	Au 30, 98	.. ..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	107 ..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	93¼	Jan 16	99⅝	July 7	.. ..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	95	July 8	91½ 95
Ogden. & L. Chain. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	.. ..
Ohio & Miss. Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ja 28, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	.. 88
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75	May 25	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1900	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	112	July 5	.. ..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	102⅞	July 8	102 103
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133	Jun 22	128	Mar 1	133	Jun 22	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 18,98	.. ..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	107	Ap 24,97	.. ..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 26	108	Jan 7	113¾	July 5	.. ..
Do., non-cum. inc. A ss.,4946	96	Jun 7	85	Jan 7	95½	July 8	95 96
Do., non-cum. inc. B ss. col. trust	74¾	Apr 13	63¼	Jan 4	73⅝	July 6	.. ..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	104¼	Jun 2	104½	July 6	104 105
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	105 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114¼	Feb 15	118	June 9	115¼ ..
Do., do., registered	115¾	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	.. ..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	.. ..
P., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	116	Mar 14	114¼	Apr 13	114¾	Apr 13	118 ..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	113 ..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	113 ..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30, 98	107 ..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅛	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105⅞	Apr 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¾	Ap 23, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141	Mar 29	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140¾	May 1	140¾	May 1	.. ..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¾	Jul 8, 97	118 ..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	.. ..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121 ..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	.. ..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	.. ..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	.. ..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	113¾	Fe 24,98	115¼ ..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99⅜	June 28	.. ..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	93½	Apr 3	9⅞	May 5	.. ..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	.. ..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121 ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100	May 9	100	May 9	100	June 3	100 ..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107⅛	Oct 28,98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	No 28, 98	.. ..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	130 ..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916.	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	.. ..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	115½	Jun 28	113	Jan 5	115½	June 28	.. ..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	96	Jan 5	100	July 7	.. ..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 26	98¾	Jan 31	99	July 7	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	89	July 8	89 89¼
1st Do., do., registered	89¼	Jun 22	89¼	Jun 22	89¼	July 6	.. ..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jan 30	101	Jan 4	100	July 8	.. ..
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87⅞	Apr 20	88	June 27	.. 88½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104¼	Jan 24	102¾	Feb 3	104	May 3	.. ..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72¾	Feb 17	74¼	June 20	72 74

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947.	84	Jan 27	81	Mar 27	82½	June 22	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	112¾	May 9	113½ ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114	June 12	113½ ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	113¾	June 10	113½ ..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919.	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124¼	July 8	124¼ 124¾
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109½	July 7	.. ..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¼	May 23	101	June 23	103 ..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	107½ 109
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996.	89	June 15	82	Jan 4	87¾	July 5	.. ..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100	July 8	.. 101
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96¼	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	96½	July 8	96¾ 96½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	62	Jul 8	40¾	Jan 4	61¾	July 8	61¾ 62
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½	Mar 9	111 ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	120 ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½	July 7	113 115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	100	May 2	100	June 23	100 101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122	June 7	121 ..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122¼	May 2	123½	June 21	122 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138¼	Mar 8	146½	June 24	143 ..
Do., do., registered	137⅝	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137⅝	Feb 23	.. ..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	117	July 8	117 117½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	.. ..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	108	May 4	.. ..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	.. ..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122¾	Jan 13,98	.. ..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137¾	June 23	134½ ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113½	Jan 24	117¼	June 28	.. ..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	110½	Apr 27	111½ ..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 98	.. ..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947.	106½	May 4	95	Mar 13	106⅛	May 12	105 107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 20,97	.. ..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	125½	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	125¾	Feb 15	127 ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 97	.. ..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	.. ..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¾	June 6	113 ..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	108 110
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. O. 5s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	113¾	June 26	.. ..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111	May 31	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	89⅝	July 8	88 ..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 6	138 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	.. ..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943.	86	Feb 28	77¾	Jan 6	80	July 8	80 81
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	.. ..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¼	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	106	July 5	102½ ..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10.	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	112	July 7	110 ..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	111¼ ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102¼	No 11, 98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107¾	July 7	.. ..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97¼	July 8	97 ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 23, 98	.. ..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105	Jul 5	104¾	Jun 30	105	July 8	104½ 105
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	109¾	July 8	109¾ 110¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	.. ..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996.	110¾	Jun 13	107¼	Jan 4	110½	June 13	108 ..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110	July 8	.. 110
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	.. ..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916.	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	.. ..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.	105⅞	Jun 12	104¼	Feb 1	105¾	June 12	98¾ ..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118¾	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	118¾	June 28	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1956	119¾	Apr 27	115	Jan 6	118¾	July 8	118 ..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	123	Jun 8	123	June 24	120 ..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 3	119	July 8	124½ May 19
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126⅜	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126⅜	June 24	122 ..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	.. ..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	108	Apr 19	109	June 28	109 ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116½	Jun 19	110	Jun 5	116½	June 19	.. ..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	113½	May 13	113¼	May 13	113½	May 13	.. ..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	.. ..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 8, total transactions included 1,989,554 shares of stock, $11,688,000 bonds, with $125,150 Government and $1,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.	July 9, '96.	July 8, '90.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,953,603	$1,989,554	$935,951
Banks	14		*14
Mining	1,000		*1,000

BONDS.	July 9, '98.	July 8, '90.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$11,053,000	$11,688,000	$635,000
State	50,000	1,000	*58,000
Government	106,000	125,150	19,150

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1	Gt. Northern pf.	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	4	H. B. Claflin	4½
Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Int. Silver	2½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅝	L. E. & West. pf.	2¼
Am. Sug. Ref.	2⅜	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco	5	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	7	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Am. Tin Plate	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Anaconda Copper	1	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	3½
Brook. R. T.	1¼	St. Jo. & G.Is. 1st pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Chi. & E. Illinois	1	Stand. Dist.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	4⅝
Cont. Tobacco	2	Texas Pacific	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅞	Third Av.	2
Erie	1	Twin City R. T.	1
Erie 1st pf.	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Flint & P. M.	1	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Gen. Electric	1½	Western Union Tel.	1¼
Glucose Sug. Ref.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	1¼	Met. W.S. El.Chi., pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
C., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y. Central	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1½	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	St. P. & Duluth	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1
Consol. Gas	4½	Union Pacific	1¼
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Met. Street Ry.	3¾	Union Bag & P. pf.	1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¼	Mo. Pacific col. 5s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	Mil., L. S. & West. 1st	2
Chi., Bur. & Q. Deb.	1½	Ore. Sh. Line Inc. A.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Q. conv.	5½	Peoria & Eastern 1st.	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	St. Louis S'w'n 2d	4⅜
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1⅛	Texas & N. O. con.	2½
Kan. C., F. & G. 1st.	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
L. & N., Nash., F. & S. 1st	1	Wabash Deb. B.	1¼
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Pitts. & W. 4s, ctfs.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Denver & R. G. con. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1⅞
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	4		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@6 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £665,147 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 37.59, became 41.25 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 15,225,000f gold and lost 3,600,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
July 6, 1899	£32,316,670	.....
July 7, 1898	37,108,052	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
July 6, 1899	75,887,717	£48,637,608
July 7, 1898	75,031,817	49,523,824
BANK OF GERMANY.		
July 6, 1899	26,708,000	13,758,000
July 7, 1898	26,687,000	13,748,000
RUSSIA.		
July 6, 1899	95,765,000	5,192,000
July 7, 1898	111,358,000	4,413,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
July 6, 1899	36,250,000	12,738,000
July 7, 1898	34,831,000	12,631,000
SPAIN.		
July 6, 1899	12,960,000	13,396,000
July 7, 1898	9,952,000	4,516,000
ITALY.		
July 6, 1899	15,407,000	2,002,000
July 7, 1898	14,911,000	1,932,000
NETHERLANDS.		
July 6, 1899	3,165,000	6,215,000
July 7, 1898	3,053,000	6,989,000
BELGIUM.		
July 6, 1899	2,911,000	1,455,000
July 7, 1898	2,855,000	1,427,000
Total for the week	£301,050,306	£103,393,608
Total preceding week	303,296,541	105,548,752
Corresponding date last yr.	315,751,869	95,179,824

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue com. m. 5s	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	249	251
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	90	92
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	96	99
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn).	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new).	20	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new).	96	97
Ninth Avenue	130	140
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	..
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	93	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	22	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	94	95
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	24½	..
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	54	56
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	35	38
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	98
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	210	230
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	412	..
Central	1980	..
City	385	400
Colonial	425	450
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	3385	..
Franklin	305	..
German-American	85	..
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	390	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	575	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock	200	210
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	220	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	263	265
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	480	500
United States	1600	..
Washington	310	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	..
American Exchange	178	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	320	340
Broadway	235	..
Butchers & Drovers'	74	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	325
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	142	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	245	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	..
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	55
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	720	740
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	530	550
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	410	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	390	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	510	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	122	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	122½	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	320	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	96¼	96½
American Air Power	..	80
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	49	53
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	28
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107½
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf.	79	81
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11¼
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	23	25
Distilling Co. of America pf.	60½	62½
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf.	44	46
Electric Vehicle	100	115
Electric Vehicle pf.	120	126
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1¼	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	85	95
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26
General Carriage	33	..
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	116	120
Havana Commercial	27½	29
Havana Commercial pf.	65½	67½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Illinois Transportation	..	10½
International Power	..	80
International Pump	22	24
International Pump pf.	66	68
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	68	75
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	15½	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	54	57
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf., ex-div.	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	8¼	9
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	105	106
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone	84	87
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf.	75	78
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Electric Vehicle	12	13
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Brake	68½	70
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	25¼	25¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	31	32
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	88	89
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	45	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	17	17¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60	61
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder, ex div.	89½	90½
Rubber Goods	25¾	27
Rubber Goods pf., ex div.	79	81
Safety Car Heating & Light	153	156
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	39
Standard Oil	458	461
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	20½	21½
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Trow Directory, new	54	62
Union Steel & Chain	28	29
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68	69
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com.	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	120
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¾
United Verde Extension	5	6
Wagner Palace Car	179	181
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2½	2¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	81	86
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9½	10¼
Central Union Gas bonds	106	107
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¾
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	62	67
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103½	104¼
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	280	310
New Amsterdam	34¾	35
New Amsterdam pf.	58	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103	103¾
New England Gas & Coke	22½	25
New England G. & C. bonds	80¾	81½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	96	98
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony, ex div.	202¼	..
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
Unit. N. J. R. R. & C. Co., ex d.	274	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	175	..

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

showed some improvement at the end of the week. The common stock closed at 23 bid, an advance of 1 point, and the preferred stock gained one-half of 1 point, closing at 60½ bid. On Thursday formal announcement of the deposit of a majority of the several stocks was made, and the plan of merger was declared operative. It does not seem probable that the organization of the Distilling Company of America will be at all delayed by the action of the minority stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. In fact, it seems that their intention is to procure an accounting from the Directors of their own company rather than to prevent the organization of the Distilling Company of America on the terms already accepted by the majority stockholders.

The largest net gains recorded for the week were those enjoyed by the Electric Vehicle stocks. The common stock sold up to 109⅛ and closed at 109 bid, a net gain of 6½ points. The preferred stock gained 7 points, closing at 120 bid. The transportation stocks were not very active. Both New York and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation suffered a net loss of three-eighths of 1 point, the former closing at 25¼ bid, and the latter at 12 bid. During the week Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation was traded in for the first time on the curb. Sales at 18 were reported, but the first open transactions were made around 10, at about which figure several hundred shares changed hands on Saturday. At the close on that day the stock was offered at 10½. The Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company is another sub-company of the Electric Vehicle Company, organized on the same lines as the New York and New England companies.

Standard Oil was not very active. It ended the week with a net loss of 3½ points at 458 bid.

This Year's Receiverships.

The first half of 1899 is happily distinguished by showing a smaller number of railways placed in the hands of receivers than any six months since railway insolvencies began. Only one road of any importance confessed bankruptcy in that period, the four others completing the record being small local enterprises—two of these belonging to private corporations. The following is the list in full:

ROADS PLACED IN RECEIVERS' HANDS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1899.

Roads.	Miles.	Bonded Debt.	Capital Stock.
Alexander & Rich Mountain, (Va.)	23	$50,000	$75,000
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	782	22,000,000	20,925,000
Tacoma & Columbia River	15	250,000	3,000,000
Licking Valley, (3 ft.)	12	30,000	11,000
Silverton, (3 ft.)	30	425,000	350,000
Total five roads	852	$22,755,000	$24,361,000
Total bonds and stock			$47,116,000

Similarly the collapse of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf within nineteen months after the completion of its line from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico, does not indicate hard times for legitimate railways. The Pittsburg and Gulf Line looked like a desperate enterprise from the start. Nothing but tremendous individual energy and organizing capacity could have pushed it through as it was pushed through. It may eventually be a profitable road, but there were too many adverse conditions to permit it to be a revenue earner from the start. It made strenuous efforts, by cutting rates in all directions, to seize the traffic which would not come to it naturally; but it succeeded only in inflicting great losses on established lines without saving itself from the inevitable failure. Under the receivership another policy will be possible, and, with new alliances, the Pittsburg and Gulf will probably yet come to be peaceable and conservative, with more to lose than to gain by demoralization and disturbance.

While the magnitude of this one failure, representing 782 miles of line and nearly $43,000,000 of capital, has made the total mileage and capital for the six months larger than in the corresponding period last year, the number of lines is notably smaller, and comparison with previous years shows a great and nearly continuous decrease. Our record of receiverships in the first half of the last seven years is as follows:

	Number Roads.	Miles.	Capital.
1893	27	5,362	$370,881,000
1894	33	3,986	260,101,000
1895	11	2,409	149,615,000
1896	13	2,000	190,867,000
1897	19	1,814	161,696,000
1898	7	847	28,878,000
1899	6	852	47,116,000

These are the figures for six months. In the entire year 1898 there were 18 receiverships, for 2,069 miles of road and $138,701,000 of capital. But in 1893 the terrible totals were 74 roads, 29,340 miles and $1,781,000,000 of bonds and stock.—Railway Age.

CALENDAR FOR THIS WEEK.

Monday, July 10.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books open.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing July 8. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	..	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 8, 1899
140	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899 5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140	Feb. 17, 1899
34	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1899 1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	36	July 1, 1899
..	..	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	..	10	June 21	8¾	June 29	10	June 21, 1899
44	..	American Linseed Co. pf	13,000,000	June 15, 1899 1¾	45¾	June 8	44¼	June 20	*44½	June 27, 1899
29	30	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf	6,966,000	..	41¼	Mar. 13	29	June 1	30	June 30, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	17½	Jan. 14	14	Apr. 20	*16	June 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
8½	9¼	**B. & O. Southwestern** tr. r.	19,767,300	..	3½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	7¾	June 23, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	July, 1899 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Flyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
32½	34½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	35	Jan. 3	30¾	Mar. 25	35	June 6, 1899
73	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	78	Jan. 14	60	May 9	75	June 12, 1899
102	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
93	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	20⅜	Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 23	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
193	198	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,396,800	July 6, 1899 1¾	200	June 27	188	Jan. 19	198½	June 30, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 10, 1898
37	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1896 1½	45	Apr. 26	37¼	June 23	37¼	June 23, 1899
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899 1¾	*188¼	June 28	184¾	Mar. 6	*188¼	June 28, 1899
2	4½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	..	8½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6	May 10, 1899
105	108	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	115	May 11	88	Jan. 6	109	June 28, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	8¾	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*5	June 14, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,900	..	22¼	Jan. 9	16	May 5	*15	June 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
53	55	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug., 1898 6	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	..	85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85	May 12, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	5¾	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	4	June 26, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	..	14	Apr. 22	7¾	Jan. 4	11	June 22, 1899
380	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3¾	..	..	..	..	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
18	20½	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	..	22½	Jan. 30	18¼	May 8	*18¾	June 30, 1899
60	65	**Flint & Pere Marquette** pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	*62	June 5, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15	June 6, 1899
24	26½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	26¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
103	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,000,300	May 1, 1899 1½	*101	June 6	*90½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
103	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,300	May 1, 1899 1½	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*380	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
3½	4½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	26,000,000	..	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½	June 20, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
200	210	**Lake Shore & Mich. So**	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1899 3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	201¾	June 30, 1899
10	23	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16	June 29, 1899
60	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
111	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 13	*113	June 24, 1899
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899 3½	*185	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185	June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	8½	June 9, 1899
3	3½	Nat. Linseed Oil certs	..	..	8½	Jan. 7	3¼	June 15	3½	June 21, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	..	8½	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	May, 1896 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 24	*37	May 11, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	133	June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
68	72	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898 2	70	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68	June 30, 1899
214	220	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,398,800	June 30, 1899 7	222	Apr. 20	199	Jan. 19	*217½	July 1, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
66	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*June 26, 1899	
7½	10	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897 75c	10⅜	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8	June 2, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
105	110	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	4	May 16, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	*188¼	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
82	83½	Press Steel Car pf	12,500,000	May 5, 1899 1¾	90	Apr. 13	78	May 25	82½	June 29, 1899
8	9	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	..	13	May 1	7	May 18	8	July 1, 1899
2¼	2¾	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	4	Apr. 13	2¼	June 14	2¼	June 14, 1899
11¼	11¾	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	June 7	8	July 1, 1899
191	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
33	38½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*38	May 3, 1899
79	80	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	May 1, 1899 1½	80	June 8	66	Jan. 3	*80	June 15, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1899 1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 5, 1899
4	4½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	..	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	3¾	June 24, 1899
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,099,600	Mar. 1, 1899 3½	106	Jan. 23	98½	Jan. 5	103	July 1, 1899
175	190	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	182	June 29, 1899
60	61	Silver Bullion certificates	..	..	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¾	June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*290	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
60	62	Standard Dis. & Dis. Co. pf	8,000,000	May 2, 1898 1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	57½	June 28, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	..	..	..	..	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
7¼	8	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	12	Jan. 10	7	June 1	12½	June 28, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140	June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
12	13	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	..	15½	Jan. 17	11¼	June 19	12½	June 26, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 31	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 15, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899 3½	80	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
128	132	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 16, 1899 3	*131	June 30	*125	Feb. 10	*131	June 30, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,130,000	May 15, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	3,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	..	..	..	3	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	..	..	..	..	..	*35	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	95¼	Jan. 24	93¼	Mar. 6	*96	Mar. 15, 1899
51	54¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	..	64	Jan. 30	50	June 29	52	June 30, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid	4,907,900	..	8¼	June 27	8¼	June 27	8¼	June 27, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r.	2,549,200	..	5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 26	3	June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Madison (Wisconsin) Gas and Electric Company—Books close.
Market Street Railway, San Francisco—Dividend payable.
New Orleans City Railway—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia City Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Twelfth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 11.

Northern Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, July 12.

Wisconsin Central Company—Special meeting.

Friday, July 14.

American Steel Hoop Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 15.

American Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Empire State Iron Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Gramophone Company—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Gaslight Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railway—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.
Portland and Rochester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Zinc and Land Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.

Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

STATEMENT OF

National Bank of the Republic,

2 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

At the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$20,066,211.70
United States Bonds	2,460,750.04
Real Estate (Banking House)	637,684.16
Stocks and Bonds	758,671.19
Due from Banks	1,752,250.34
Cash—Reserve	8,226,281.00
Total	$33,901,848.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Profits	876,132.00
Reserved for Taxes	17,000.00
Dividends Unpaid	76,468.00
Circulation Outstanding	1,103,680.00
United States Bond Account	800,000.00
Deposits	29,528,568.43
Total	$33,901,848.43

President, OLIVER S. CARTER.

Cashier, CHARLES H. STOUT. Assistant Cashier, W. B. T. KEYSER.

Second Assistant Cashier, O. H. HARRIMAN.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30, 1899.

Loans	$17,874,055 73
U. S. Bonds	2,146,000 00
Due from reserve agents.	8,374,627 58
Exchanges and due from banks	5,200,114 67
Cash items, etc.	2,760,025 24
	$36,354,823 22
Capital stock	$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits.	1,587,583 21
Circulation	731,500 00
Deposits.	31,035,740 01
	$36,354,823 22

JAS. P. STEARNS, President.

FRANK H. BARBOUR, Cashier.

THE MARKET ST. NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

June 30, 1899.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$3,200,936.56
Due from Banks	262,320.56
Cash and Reserve	970,206.43
	$4,433,463.55

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	95,230.60
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	3,793,232.95
	$4,433,463.55

B. F. DENNISSON, Cashier.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital,	$1,500,000
Surplus	1,400,000
Deposits	25,000,000

Globe National Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30, 1899.

Loans and Discounts	$8,009,203 60
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	1,279,250 00
CASH RESOURCES.	
Due from Banks.	$2,453,684 26
Due from Reserve Agents.	1,341,552 07
Due from U. S. Treas.	45,000 00
Cash in Bank.	1,222,239 99—5,062,476 32
	$14,350,929 92
Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus and Profits	246,107 62
Circulation.	887,030 00
DEPOSITS.	
Individuals	$8,886,386 51
Banks.	3,141,405 79
United States Gov't.	190,000 00—12,217,792 30
	$14,350,929 92

CHAS. H. COLE, Pres't.

C. E. STEVENS, Vice Pres't.

C. H. HOOKE, Cashier.

HENRY A. TENNEY, Ass't Cashier.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, CORTLANDT E. TAYLOR.
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Walter C. Taylor & Co.,

Stocks,

Bonds and Investments,

5 and 7 Wall Street.

Telephone 3280 Cortlandt.

HAVEN & STOUT

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.

Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed on the above Exchanges in

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

Key West, Fla., Water & Fire 6s.
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co.
Syracuse Rap. Transit Ry.
Rochester Railway.
Globe Street Railway.
Denver Gas & Electric Co.

SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.

FLOYD & MOORE

Bankers and Brokers,

71 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	Jonn T. Terry,
Eugene Delano,	George J. Gould,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	A. J. Cassatt,
Henry G. Marquand,	Thomas T. Eckert,
C. C. Cuyler,	James McCreery,
George L. Rives,	Rudulph Ellis,
John E. Searles,	Henry M. Alexander,
Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles H. Godfrey,
James W. Alexander,	John W. Hunter,
William H. Slocum,	James Stokes,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Henry C. Deming,
Oliver Ames,	L. C. Weir,
	Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Henry H. Cook	George Foster Peabody,
Edward H. Clark	Forrest H. Parker,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Willis S. Paine,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Walter S. Johnston,	Elihu Root,
Andrew Mills,	R. A. C. Smith,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	H. H. Vreeland,
Thomas A. McIntyre,	William C. Whitney,
Anson G. McCook	William A. Wheelock
William A. Nash.	P. A. B. Widener.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

20 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

Jacob Rubino,

3 BROAD ST., Drexel Bldg., NEW YORK

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and Other Investment Securities

That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION.

Worrall & Hurlbutt

Members of New York Stock Exchange

DEALERS IN

Stocks, Bonds, Investment Securities.

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

DOUGLAS & JONES

Members New York Stock Exchange,

ESTABLISHED 1886.

24 Broad St., New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

International Banking & Trust Co.,

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Entire Capital Invested in New York City 3½ Per Cent. Bonds.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Corporation, commercial, and private accounts, subject to check and payable through Clearing-House, accepted and interest paid on their daily balances.

Commercial and other paper discounted or purchased and loans made on Corporate Securities, Foreign Exchange, Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, Life Insurance Policies, and Real Estate.

Exchange bought and sold and Circular and Commercial Letters of Credit issued.

Transacts a General Trust Business.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations, and as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Curator, Trustee, Receiver, and Assignee. Also acts as Trustee under mortgages, debentures, trust deeds, etc.

Undertakes the organization, consolidation, and reorganization of corporations.

Undertakes the collection of rents, interests, dividends, coupons, mortgages, debentures, and bonds; and takes entire charge of real and personal estates.

OFFICERS:

STEWART BROWNE, President.
JOSEPH T. LOW, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.
M. F. WALSH, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frank Rockefeller,	Oakleigh Thorne,
George Crocker,	Percival Knauth,
Robert A. Chesebrough,	Edward W. Scott,
H. B. Hollins,	Maxwell Woodhull,
Charles R. Flint,	John McAnerney,
Stewart Browne,	Andrew Hamilton,
Edward E. McCall,	R. Lancaster Williams,
Alfred S. Heidelbach,	R. L. Edwards,
E. F. C. Young,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Joseph T. Low,	W. Howard Gilder,
Frederic R. Coudert,	J. W. Middendorf,
W. H. Llewellyn,	John Hone,
Alfred M. Hoyt,	E. C. Potter,
Benjamin F. Tracy,	Ernst Thalmann,
John K. Cowen,	W. H. Chesebrough,
J. G. Jenkins,	Alfred R. Pick,
Sidney F. Tyler,	Marshall S. Driggs,
Clarence B. Davison,	George W. Elkins,
Turner A. Beall,	Elias A. de Lima,
John D. Wing,	Bernard Baruch,
Theo. H. Price,	Leonard Lewisohn.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,421,842 91
Other Bonds and Securities	184,215 00
Bond and Mortgage	20,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,876,421 57
Bills Purchased	160 920 00
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,922,415 42
Furniture and Fixtures	12,210 48
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	41,891 05
	$12,639,916 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	41,029 75
Deposits:	
General $10,471,744 17	
In Trust 87,922 00	
	10,559,666 17
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	39,220 51
	$12,639,916 43

Power business March 1, 1899

JAMES P. GEDDES,

Unlisted Stocks and Bonds,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MILLS BUILDING,

Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 9.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was on a moderate scale. While the bulls seemed anxious to set things moving, the delay in settling the Transvaal difficulties acted as a powerful restraint. The general tone, however, was remarkably firm, the only unfavorable feature being the weakness of consols, which were 4½ points below the best figures of the half year.

Americans were fairly active on home and Continental orders. The chief demand was for Erie, Pennsylvania, Louisville and Nashville, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred. The list showed a general advance of from 1 to 3 points.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 9.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,618,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 8,339,000 pesetas.